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ΜΙΚΡΟΚΟΣΜΟΓΡΑΦΑ

A

Description of the Little-World,

O R,

Body of Man,

Exactly delineating all the parts
according to the best Anatomists.

With the severall diseases thereof.

Also their particular and most ap-
proved Cures.

By R. T. Doctor of Physick.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Edward Archer, and are to be
sold at the sign of the Adam and Eve
in Little-Brittain, neer the Church.

1654

ASTONEX CO. LTD.

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TO THE
NOBLE, VERTUOUS,
AND
RELIGIOUS LADY,
THE LADY
THOROWGOOD,
Wife to the Right Worshipfull
Sir John Thorowgood of Kensington,
Knight.

Honoured Madam :



EE pleased to pardon my
boldnesse in this, and
command me in what li-
beral Service you please :
After many yeares specu-
A ; culation,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

culations, and perusal of many Maps hereof, I present Your Ladiship with an Epitome, or Compendious Discourse of the *Little world, MAN*; not that I presume to informe you in any thing you know not; I am too sensible of my owne defects to conceive such an impossibility; my owne experiences of your Ladiships Judgement herein, testifies the contrary; but the many Engagements and Obligations, whereby I am bound to your Ladiship for your manifold and extraordinary favours and curtesies exhibited towards me, both in sickness and in health, (having no other means to give any recompence for them) imboldens me to present this small paper to your Ladiship, which I earnestly intreat you to accept into your most worthy Patronage, that I may thereby be securely armed against the envious Criticks, and encouraged hereafter, if God enable me to preferre some more excellent Worke to your protection; beyond which

The Epistle Dedicatory.

which I have no ambition, but to express
my true and sincere service to your Ladi-
ship, and the right Worshippull, your
Husband, whom I beseech the Almighty
to accumulate with all blessings and hap-
piness, present and future, taking the
boldness to subscribe my selfe,

Your humble Servt,

London 29. Octob.
1653.

London July³

ROBERT TURNER

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Слово о Иоанте

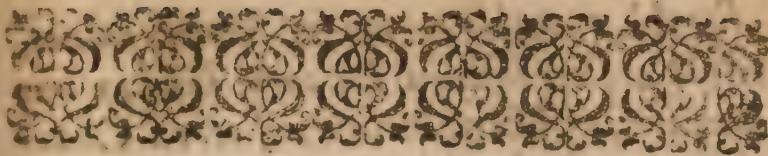
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Слово о Иоанте

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To the Christian Reader.

Courteous Reader :

The nature of all men to desire and seeke after knowledge; I have therefore given thee a breife character, or epitome of the body of man, the little world; whereby thou mayst attaine to the most necessary exterrnall knowledge of thy selfe; which being knowne, if any causuallity happen, thou maist the more properly apply a remedy, for which there are many excellent and approved medicines, beere in this ensuing Treatise set downe: and likewise the nature and cure of wounds, made by Gunpowder, and Gunshot; but if any one more curious, in sensuring what is done for a common good, rather then studious to promote it,

The Epistle

it, shoulde grumble at me for this my paines,
I might answer him in his owne kind by way
of question, as, Menedemus answered Chre-
mes finding fault with him, Tantum ne abs-
te tua est otii tibi, aliena ut cures, eaque
nihil quæ ad te attinent? hast thou so much
leasure as to meddle with that which so little con-
ceres thee? yet to satisfie thee [gentle Reader]
who intendest [I know] to gather hony with the
Bee out of this Garden, and not poysone with the
Spider; I have implored the aid of Apollo and
Hypocrates, to compose thee some Hypnoticon
or Diacodion; not a medicine for one disease
alone; but fitting some receipt or other for all
Ages, and all capacities to apply them; and
for all Complexions and Conditions, parts, and
places, a medicine Preservative, Curative, and
Rstorative; heere are Antidotes or dictamum
against the Plague and pestilentiall Ayres;
many of the receipts I have not Englished, but
leaving them in their proper names which
cannot be very well taken from them, neither
was I willing to deprive them of it, knowing
that at any Apothecaries you may readily bee
furnished

to the Reader.

furnished with them ; others of more easy composition and most obvious to the vulgar use, I have written in words at large , they being for the most part , compounded of common English hearbs, wherewith almost every one can speedily furnish themselves ; Take therfore in good part [Reader] the fruits of this labour , and as Robera parentium liberi referunt , as the growth of the cbild argues the strength of the parent ; so when I shall attaine to riper age , this first borne may have a second generation ; books have an immortality above their Authors , for when they grow of full age , they can be againe retaken into the wombbe that bred them and receive with a new life , a greater portion of youth and glory which is to them another being , and that always may and often doth , bring with them an addition of strength , and loveliness , ushering them to a more vigorous perfection.

Thus have I layd before thee a little map of thy selfe or a description of the microcosmos or little world, Man, equally endeavoring thy content and profit, Quoniam variant animi variabimus

The Epistle to the Reader.

riabamus artes , mille mali species,
mille salutis erunt : A modest censure
hereof I gladly would entertaine ; as I am not
ambitious of applause, so not afraid of censure ;
give me leave to flatter my paines in these
words, Hic interim liber, aut laudatus erit,
aut saltem excusatus ;

All I desire is but encouragment to some o-
ther worke, if any thing herein shall redound
to thy profit ; let me petition thee to give God
the Glory who hath enabled mee to performe it,
which are the hearty wishes of

Thy assured freind,

London, 29.
Octob. 1653.

Ro: Turner.

Authours used in this
Booke.

<i>Aristotle.</i>	<i>Galen.</i>
<i>Avicenna.</i>	<i>Guido.</i>
<i>Ipocras.</i>	<i>Turner.</i>
<i>Pliny.</i>	<i>Hypocrates.</i>
<i>Haly.</i>	<i>Dioscorides.</i>

Characters for brevity used
in receipts.

℔.	a pound.
℔.	an ounce.
℔.	a drachm.
gr.	a graine.
℔.	a scruple.
Q. s.	quantity sufficient.
M.	a handfull.
℔.	hafe.
ea.	each.



MIKPOKOΣMOΣ,

A Description of the little world.

CHAP. I.

*Shewing the Definition of Chyrurgery, the qua-
lifications of a Chyrurgion, and Anatomy
of the simple Members.*



Hyrurgery is derived, Απὸ τῆς χειρὸς τῆς ἐργασίας, which is as much as to say a hand working; so that Chyrurgery is a working of the hand in the body of man, in cutting or opening those parts that be whole, in healing those parts that be broken or cut, and in taking away that which is superfluous, as Warts, Wens, Scurfula's, and the like: To the cure of every disease belongeth four things; the first and principall is God, the second the Chyrurgion, the third the Medicine, and fourth the Patient: Therefore the Chyrurgion ought to be Religious, Ingenious,

2 A Description of the body of man.

nious, Learned, and Expert, both in Theorick and in Practick; he must be skilfull in the Anatomy, else he will be like a blind man to carve an Image; he must be secret and private, as a Confessour to his Patient, not discouraging any, nor setting a certain day of his recovery, as Mountebanks doe, for that is not in their power, *opportet seipsum non solum*, neither let them backbite others nor vaunt and praise themselves, that will redound more to their shame then credit, for their own workes will gett credit enough.

Of the simple members there be 11. and 2. superfluities, *viz.* Bones, Cartilages, Nerves, Pancreas, Ligaments, Cords, Arteries, Veynes, fat, veiue, flesh, and skin; the superfluities be haire and talles; the bones be the foundation and hardest member of the body; it is a *consimile* member, simple and spermatick, cold and dry of complexion, insensible and inflexible, and hath divers formes in mans body, for the severall operations thereof, and diversity of helpings; the gristle is a member simple and spermatick, next in hardnesse to the bone, and is of complexion cold and dry, and insensible.

The Ligament is a member consimile, simple, and spermatick, next in hardnesse to the gristle, and of complexion cold and dry, flexible and sensible, and binds the bones together.

The sinew is a *consimile* member, simple and spermatick,

A Description of the body of man. 43

spermatick, mean between hard and soft, strong and tough, having his beginning from the braine, or from *minuta*, which is the marrow of the back, and from the braine cometh severall paire of Nerves sentative, and from *minuta* cometh seven pair of Nerves motive, and one that is by himselfe that springeth from the last spondell.

A Cord or Tendon is an officiell member, compounds and spermatick, snowy, strong, and tough, meanly between hardnesse and softnesse, and sensible and flexible, cold and dry.

An Arterie is a member simple and spermatick, hollow and snowy, having his beginning from the heart, and bringeth from the heart to every member, spirit, and life, it is of complexion cold and dry; and all these Arteries have two coates, except one that goeth to the lungs, and he hath but one coat, that spreadeth abroad in the lungs, and bringeth to the lungs bloud and spirit of life, and sendeth from thence ayre to temper the famous heat that is in the heart: A veyne is a simple member, in complexion cold and dry, and spermatick like to the Arterie, having his beginning from the liver, nutritive bloud to nourish every member of the body with; and the Arterie is a vessell of bloud spirituall or vitall, and a veyne a vessell of bloud nutrimentall; the flesh is a simple member not spermatick, engendred of bloud, in complexion hot and moist: There is three kindes

A Description of the body of Man.

of flesh, the one soft and pure, the second *musculis*, hard or brawny, the third is *grandulus*, knotty or kurnelly: Next is fatnesse, whereof likewise is three kindes, *pinguedo*, which is made of a subtil portion of bloud, congealed by cold; it is cold and moist, insensible and intermedled amongst the parts of the flesh; the second is *adipos*, of the same kind as the other, but is parted from the flesh besides the skin, and is as an oyle healing the skin, and moistning it; the third is *auxingia*, parted from the flesh about the kidneys and entrails.

The skin is a member officiall, partly spermatick, strong and tough, flexible and sensible, thinn and temperate, one covereth the outward members, and the other the inward, which is called a pannicle.

The haires are superfluities made of the grosse fume or smoake passing out of the viscous matter, and thickned to the form of hair.

The nailes likewise are superfluous humours, engendred of earthly fume, waxing through the naturall heat of humours to the extremity of the fingers and toes, in complexion cold and dry, and is softer then the bone and harder then the flesh, &c.

CHAP. II.

CHAP. II.

Of the compound members: I. Of the head.

The head is the habitation or dwelling place of the reasonable soule of man, as, *homini sublime dedit*; it is raised up by God as a watch tower over all the body; it is composed of hair, skin, flesh, veines, Pannicles, and bones; the hair defendeth the braine from too much heat, and too much cold, it beautifieth and adorneth the head and face, and by it the fumosity of the braine are purged; the skin of the head is more *lazartus* and thicker then any other of the body, defendeth the braine, and keepeth it warme, and bindeth and keepeth the bones of the head fast together; the flesh is *musculus* or *lazartus* lying upon *pericranium* without means.

Next followeth *pericranium*, or the covering of the bones of the head, between the flesh, and which passeth a veine and an arteir, that nourisheth the utter part of the head, passeth through the skul and nourisheth the pannicles of the braine, and hereof is made *dura mater*, which is nearer the braine then *pericranium*, and under the skull.

Next is the bone or pot of the head, whereof there be seven in number in the pan or skull; the first is the Coronall Bone, in which is the holes of

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the eyes, and reacheth from the browes to the midst of the head, where it meeteth with a second bone of the hinder part of the head called the noddell of the head, which two bones be divided by the commissaries in the midst of the head; the third and fourth bones be called *Parietales*, and they be divided by the commissaries from the two former; the fifth and sixth be called *Petrosa* or *mendosa*, on each side of the head one, wherein are the holes of the eyes; the seventh and last is called *Paxillary* or *Bazillary*, which bone as a wedge doth fasten the rest together. These are the parts of the head containing, next followeth the parts contained: The first is *dura mater*, then *pia mater*, then the substance of the brain, *vermi formes* & *rete mirabile*; the Pannicle *dura mater* is made of the vein & arterie spoken of before, which passeth through the seames of the head, which *dura mater* is separated from the bone of the skull, the better to defend the *pia mater*; the next is the pannicle called *pia mater*, which is tender and soft over the brain, and in it are contained a great number of veines and arteries, giving unto the brain both spirit and life, from the heart and from the liver nutriment; this pannicle circumvolveth all the substance, and there the spirit is made animall; these pannicles be cold and dry, spermatick; next unto this pannicle is the brain it selfe, which is divided into three ventricles, the formost which is most, the middle-

A Description of the body of man. 7

middlemost lesse, and the hindmost which is least, and from each to other be issues and passages conveying spirit of life ; and every ventricle is divided into two parts : in the formost ventricle God hath placed the common senses , in the oue part thereof is contained the fansie, in the other part the imaginative vertue, which receiveth the forme of sensible things, representing them to the memory : in the middle sell or ventricle there is placed the contemplative or cogitative vertue ; and in the third or last the vertue memorative , out of whose lower parts springeth *Myneca*, or marrow of the Spcndels : Further, from the formost ventricle there springs seven paire of sinewes, produced to the eyes, ears, the nose, the tongue, and the stomach, and to divers other parts of the body : About the middle ventricle is the place of *vermis formis*, with curnelly flesh that filleth, and *rete mirabile*, that wonderfull net or caule under the particles of small arteries only comming from the heart , and there the spirit of feeling hath his first creation , and from thence passeth to other members ; the brain is a member cold and moist , thin and meanly viscous and spermatick, continually moving and ruling all other members of the body, giving them feeling and moving : And Aristotle saith , that it followeth the course of the Moon ; in the waxing of the Moon it followeth upwards, and in the wane of the Moon it discends downwards,

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wards, and is lesse in substance of virtue, and is not so obedient to the spirit of feeling , as it appears in lunaticks, and such as have the falling sicknesse, who are most grieved in the beginning of the new Moon, and in the wane of the Moon ; therefore if the brain be either too dry or too moist , it cannot worke its kind , whereby the spirits of life melt and resolve away , and then followeth sicknesse and feeblenesse of the wits and other members, and in the end death, and thus much of the head.

CHAP. III.

Of the face.

THe first part of the face is the forehead, which containeth skin and *musculus* flesh , the panicle under it is of *pericranium*, and the bone *Coronall* , which pisseth from one eare to another with a musckle, which keepeth up the eye-brows, which are called *supercilium* , and under them is the eye-lids called *cilium*, which defend the eyes from annoyances , and are set and adorned with haires; the eares are grifly , the organ or instrument of hearing cold and dry, the sinews whereof spring from the brain , and through them is received the sound , and conveyed to the common wits : The eyes be next of nature unto the soule, wherein is seen the passions of the soule , as joy, gladness, love, wrath, &c. They are the instruments of sight compounded of seven tunicles or

A Description of the body of Man. ,

roles, and three humours , and these sinewes be hollow as a reed , that thereby the visible things might passe to the sight ; now these sinews go out from the substance of the brain , passing through *pia mater*, where he taketh a pannicle, and these are called *nervi optici* , and are joyned in one before they come into the eye , that if any disease happen in one eye the other should receive the visible spirit , and that one sinew might stay and help the other : Now the three humours are placed in the middle of the eyes, the first is the vitriall humour like glasse, liquid and thin , and is innermost next to the brain , and he compasseth the christalline humour, untill he meeteth the humour *Albigniss*, which is set in the uppermost part of the eye, and in the midst of these humours is placed the christaline humour , in which is the principall sight of the eye ; and these humours be involved with the pannicles, between every humour a pannicle , and thus is the eye made ; the next unspoken of in order is the nose ; from the braine cometh two sinews to the holes of the brain pan, where doth begin the concavity of the nose, and these two be the organs or instruments of smelling, they have heads like teats or paps, and receive the smelling conveying it to the common senses ; over these two is *colatorium*, the nostrils between the eyes , and through them passeth the spirit of smelling unto the instrument of smelling , and by them

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them the superfluities of the brain are cleansed, and from his concavity there passeth two holes down into the mouth, whereby ayre passeth too and fro into the lungs, and when these are stopped then one is sayd to speak in his nose; it is made of skin and *lazartus* flesh, and of two bones standing triangle wise, joyned to the coronall bone, and it hath two gristles that hold up the nose, and two muskles to help the working of his office: The cheeke are the fidelinge parts of the face, and they containe in them *musculous* flesh with veines and arteries; about these parts be many muskles, *Guido* saith seven about the cheeke and upper lip, and *Haly Abbas*, that there be twelve that move the nether jaw in opening and shutting, that passe under the bones of the temples, they are called temporals, and they be sensitive, and whose hurt is dangerous: Then there be also other muskles for to grinde and to chew, and to all these muskles cometh nerves from the brain, and there cometh unto them many arteries and veins, and chiefly about the temples, the angles or corners of the eyes and the lips; in the checks is the chiefe beauty, thereby the complexion is most known, and (as *Avicen* saith) they shew also the affections and passions of the heart, waxing pale or red at the suddain joy or dread of the heart: of the face be two bones, two of the nose outwardly, two of the upper mandible, one of the nether, three of the nose

A Description of the body of man. II

nose within, in all ten. The parts of the mouth are five, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the *uvula*, and pallat of the mouth; and first the lips are members official of *musculous* flesh, serving to the mouth as doores to an house, and helping the pronunciation of the speech; the teeth are likewise officiall, the hardest of all members, and are fastned to the cheek bones, serving to chew the meat and helping the pronountiation of the speech: They that have the whole number have two and thirty; the tongue is a *carnous* member, compound, of many nerves, ligaments, veines and arteries, receiveth the tast, and pronounceth every speech, the flesh of the tongue is white, and hath in him nine muskles, the root of him is *glandulous*, wherein are two wels containing spebble to temper and keep moist the tongue; the *uvula* is of spongeous flesh, hanging down from the end of the pallate over the gutter of the throat, and is cold and dry, and oftentimes when there falleth rawnesse or much moistnesse into it from the head, then it hangeth down into the throat, and letteth a man to swallow; it helpeth the sound of the speech, the prolation of vomits, and tempereth the ayre that passeth to the lungs, and guideth the superfluities of the brain, which come from the cole-tures of the nose.

The pallate of the mouth is a carious pannicle, and the bones that be underneath it have two divisions,

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visions, one along the pallate, from the division of the nose, and from the opening of the other mandible, under the neither end of the pallate, lacking halfe an inch, and there it divideth overthwart and the first division is of the mandible, and the second is of the bone called Paxillary or Bazillary, that sustains and bindeth all the other bones of the head together; the skin of the pallate of the mouth is of the inner part of the stomach, and of *Myre* and *Isofagus*, that is the way of the meat unto the stomach; also in the mouth is ended the uppermost extremity of the Wesand, which is called *Mire* or *Isofagus*; and with him is contained *Trachia Arteria*, viz. the passage of the ayre or breath, whose holes be covered with a lap like unto a tongue, and is gristly, that the meat and drink might slide over him into *Isofagus*, which is reared up when a man speaketh and covereth the way of the meat, and when a man swalloweth, then it covereth the way of the ayre, so that when one is open the other is covered; and thus much shall suffice for the Anatomy of the head and face, which is under the celestiall signe *Aries*.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Neck.

The neck followeth next to be spoken of, which is contained between the head and the shoulders, and between the chin and the breast; in the neck be seven spondels, the first joyned unto the lower part of the head, and every spondell in like manner, the last of the seven is joyned unto the ridge of the back, and the ligaments that keep these spondels together are not so hard and tough as the ligaments of the back, but more feeble and subtle, because of the often moving of the neck; out of these seven spondels there spring seven pair of sinews, which be divided into the head, the shoulders and the armes: The muskles of the neck (as *Gallen* saith) are twenty, moving the head and the neck; the third part of the neck is called *gaster*, which is the standing out of the throat bell, the fourth part *gula*, and the hinder part *cernix* so called, because of the marrow that commeth to the ridge bones, and it is (as it were) a servant to the brain, and receiveth of the brain the virtue of moving, and sendeth it by sinews to all the members of the body: Here also observe, that the way through which the meat passeth, or *Isofagus* stretcheth from the mouth to the stomach, and is fast-

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fastned to the spondels of the neck untill he come to the first spondell, and extendeth forward to the breast, and endeth at the mouth of the stomach; this wesan is compound, consisting of two tunicles or coats, the inner and the outer; the outer tunicle is simple, the inner is compound of *muscula* longitudinall will, whereby he draweth the meat into the stomach; also it is to be understood that the great veins which passe by the sides of the neck, to the upper part of the head, are called *venae organicae*, of which the incision is dangerous thus you see the neck is composed of skinny flesh, ligaments, and bones, and is under the dominior of the sign *Taurus*.

C H A P. V.

Of the Armes and Shoalders.

IN the shoulder there be two bones, the shoulder bone and the cannell bone, the first is *os spatula* or blade bone of the shoulder, whose hinder part declineth toward the chin, and in that end it is broad and thin, and in the upper part it is round wherein in a concavity, called the box or coope of the shoulder, and which entereth the adiutor bones of the armes, and they are bound together with strong flexible sinews, and are contained fas with

with *clanicula*, or the cannell bone, which bone extendeth to both the shoulders, one end to one shoulder, and another to the other, and there they make the composition of the shoulders; the bones of the armes from the shoulder to the fingers ends be thirty; the first is the adjutor bone of the arm, the upper end whereof entereth into the box of the shoulder bone, it is hollow and full of marrow, and extendeth to the elbow, where it hath two knobs in the juncure of the elbow, entering into a concavity proportioned, in the uppermost ends of the two fosell bones, the lessle whereof goeth from the elbow to the thumb, by the upper part of the arme, and the greater neathermost from the elbow to the little finger; and these bones be joyned and bound together with the adjutor bone with strong ligaments, and likewise with the bones of the hand; the bones of the hand are eight, four uppermost and four neathermost, and in the palme of the hand five called *ossa patinis*, unto them are joyned the bones of the fingers and thumbes, in every finger three bones, and in the thunbe two; so that there is in the fingers and thunbe of every hand fourteen bones called *ossa digitorum*, in the palme of the hand five called *patinis*, and between the hand and the wrist eight, and fren from the wrist to the shoulder three bones, which in the whole numbred together are thirty, in each hand and arme, likewise there cometh from

Minuca

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Minuca, and the spondels of the neck four sinews, one cometh along the upper part of the arm, another passeth under the arme, one in the inner side, and another in the outer side of the arme, which bring unto the armes feeling and moving from the brain and *minuca*; now to speak of the veinss and arteries of the arme, from *venakelis* springeth two branches, one runneth to one arme pit, the other to another, and there the branch is divided into two parts, or other branches, one goeth along the inner side of the arme, untill it commeth to the bought of the arme, and there it is called *Bazilica* or *Epatica*, and then goeth down the arme, till it come to the wrist, where it turneth to the back off the hand, and goeth between the little finger and the next, and there is called *salvatella*; the other branch in the arme hole spreadeth to the utter side of the shoulder, where he divideth in two, the one goeth up spreading in the carious part of the head and passeth through the bone into the veine; the other branch runneth along the outward side of the arme, and there is divided into two also, the one part endeth at the hand, the other part foldeth about the arme, and in the bouget of the arme is called *Sephalica*, from thence it goeth to the back of the hand, appeareth between the thumbe and the forefinger, and is there called *Sephalica ocularis*; there are in the arme five principall veinss from each of the two branches that I speak of,

which

which bee divided in the hinder part of the shoulders, springeth one vein, and those two meet together in the bought of the arme, and there is called *Mediana*, or *Cordialis*, or *Commine*, and of *vena Sephalica* springeth *vena oculoris*, and of *vena Basilica* ariseth *vena Salvatella*, and of the two veins that meet there springeth *vena mediana*; and from these five principall veins there spring innumerable other small veins, but of them the Chyrurgeon hath not so great charge; further you shall understand, that wheresoever there is found a vein, there is an Artery under him, if it be a great vein, there is a great Artery; and contrariwise, a little vein a little Artery, for wheresoever there goeth a vein to carry nutrimentall bloud, there also goeth an Artery, conveying the spirit of life. Theretore the Arteries lye deeper in the flesh then the veins do, and carry in them more pure and precious bloud, therefore he is further from outward danger then the veine, and is covered with two coats, the vein only with one: and thus much for the arms and shoulders, which are governed by the signe *Gemini*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Breast, Heart, and Back.

The Breast or *Thorax* is the Ark or Chest of the spirituall members, where there are four parts

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containing, and eight contained ; the foure containing are the skin, muscular flesh, the paps, and bones ; the parts contained are, the Heart, the Lungs, Panicles, Ligaments, Nervs, Veins, Arteries, Myre, or *Esophagus*. Of the skin and the flesh it is spoken of before, but you must observe that the flesh of the paps differeth from the other flesh of the body, for it is white, glandulus, and spon-geous ; and there is in them both Nerves, Veins, and Arteries, & by them they have Coligaves within the heart, the liver, and brain, and the generative members. Also there is in the breast 80 or 90 Muskles, some of them common to the neck, some to the shoulders, some to the Midriffe ; some to the Ribs, some to the Back, and some to the Breast it selfe ; and in man the paps defend the spirituall from outward annoyance ; and by their thicknesse they comfort the naturall heat ; and in women there is the generation of milk, which commeth from the matrix to their breasts through many veins, that bring into them menstrual bloud, which is turned (by the digestive virtue) from red into white, like the colour of the paps, even as the stones turn the bloud into sperme of the same na-
ture and colour of themselves so is the chile com-
ming from the Stomack to the Liver turned into the colour of the Liver : Now the bones of the breast are said to be triple or threefold, and they be numbred, seven in the breast before, and their length

length is according to the breadth of the breast, and their ends be gristly, as the ribs be, and at the upper end of *Thorax*, is a hole or Concavity in which is set the foot of the Cannell bone, and at the lower end of *Thorax* against the mouth of the stomach, is a gristle called *Ensi-forme*, which defendeth the stomach from outward hurt; and giveth place to it in time of fulnesse when need requireth. Now to speak of the parts of the back behind, there are twelve spondels, through whom passeth *minu-*
cs, of whom springeth 12 paire of Nerves, which bring feeling and moving to the muscles of the breast, and in each side there be twelve Ribs, seven true, and five false, which five are shorter then the other seven; and therefore called false Ribs. Of the parts that be inward, the heart is the principal, first, and beginner of life, he is the *primum vivens*, & *ultimum moriens*, and he is seated severally by himselfe, in the midst of the breast as Lord and King over all the members, and all the members receive their bloud of life from the heart; the substance of the heart is as it were Lazartus flesh, an officiall member spermatick, sending forth to every Member spirit of breath and heat, by his moving and stirring. The heart hath the shape and forme of a Pine-apple, the broad end thereof is upwards, and the sharp end downwards, depending a little towards the left side. Also the heart hath bloud in his substance, wheras all other members have it but

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in their veins and Arteries ; and the heart is bound with certaine Ligaments to the backe part of the breast, but they touch not the substance of the heart, but in the overpart they spring out of him, and iss fastned as aforesaid ; further the heart hath two ventricles, or concavities, and the left is higher then the right, and in this hollownesse he keepeth the bloud for his nourishing, and the ayre to abate and temper the great heat he is in ; likewise heret observe, that to the right ventricle of the heart commeth a vein from *venakelis* that receiveth all the substance of bloud from the Liver to nourish the heart with, and the residue of it is made subtil through the vertue of the heart and then it passeth through the Concavity of the heart, and thereon is made hot and pure, and then it passeth into the left ventricle, and there is ingendred in it a spirit that is cleare, bright, and subtile, and a meane between the body and the soule ; further it is to bee noter, that from the left ventricle of the heart springeth two Arteries, the one having but one Coat, and is called *Arteria venalis*, which Artery carrieth bloud from the heart to the Lungs to give them nutriment, and bringeth ayre from the Lung to the heart to refresh him with. The other Artery hath two Coats and is called *vena Arterialis*, and of him springeth all other Arteries that spread to every member of the body ; and the spirit that is retained in them is the Instrument or treasure of

the soule, and at the braine he receiveth a further digestion, and there is made animall, and at the liver nutritmentall, and at the testicles or stones generative, and this Artery is also called the pulsative vein, or the beating veine. Also there is in the heart three pellicks, opening and closing the going in of the heart, bloud, and spirit; the heart hath likewise two little ears through whom passeth the ayre from the Lungs: The heart is also covered with a strong pannicle called *Pericordium*, unto which commeth nerves, as unto the other members, and this pannicle springeth of the upper pannicle of the midriff. And from him springeth another pannicle which parteth the breast in the middle, and is called *Mediastricum*, and keepeth the Lungs that they fall not over the heart; there is also another Pannicle that covereth the Ribs inwardly of whom the midriffe hath his beginning. And thus much of the Breast and Heart, which are under the signes *Cancer* and *Leo*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Lungs, Bowels, and Belly.

THe Lungs is a member Spermatick of his first Creation, in his naturall complexion cold and dry, and accidentally cold and moist, lapped in a

C 3 nervous

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nervous pannicle, that it might gather together the softer substance of the Lungs; In the Lungs is three kinds of substance, one is a veine comming from the Liver, bringing the crude or raw part of the chile to feed the Lungs; another is *arteria venalis* comming from the heart, bringing with him the spirit of life to nourish him with; the third is, *Trachia arteria*, that bringeth in ayre to the Lungs.

The Lungs is also divided into five Lobs, or Pellicles, viz. three on the right side, and two on the left; so that if there fell any hurt to one, the other might supply his Office; so that the Lungs as a pair of Bellows draw cold winde and refresh the heart, change, alter, and purifie the Ayre, and do receive from the heart the superfluities which he putteth forth by his breathing. Behind the Lungs passeth *Esophagus* of whom its spoken before, and there passeth also veins and Arteries, and all these with *trachia arteria* do make a stoke repleat unto the gullet, with Pannicles, strong Ligament, and *glandulus* flesh to fulfill the voyd places. And last of all is the Midriffe, which is an officiall member made of two Pannicles, and *Lizartus* flesh, and is placed in the midst of the body, overthwart under the region of the spirituall members, parting them from the matrix; and it divideth the spiritualls from the nutrales, and keepeth the malicious fumes from ascending upwards to annoy the spiritualls.

uals or vitall. Next followeth the womb which is the Region of all the intrailes, and reacheth from the midriffe down to the share inwardly, and outwardly from the reines or kidneyes downe to the bone *Pe&ten*, about the privy parts ; and this wound is compound made of two things, *viz* of *Syfac* and *Myrac* : *Syfac* is a member spermarick, officiall, sensible, sinnowy, cold and dry, and hath his beginning at the inner Pannicle of the Midriff, and it containeth and hindeth together all the intrailes, defendeth the musculus, so that he oppress not the naturall members : *Myrac* is compound, and made of foure things, *viz* of skin outwardly, of farnesse, of a carious Pannicle, and of musculus flesh, and all the whole from *Syfac* outward is called *Myrac*, and in this *Myrac*, or outer part of the womb, there is noted eight Muskles, two longitudinals, proceeding from the shield of the stomaack unto *os pe&ten*, two Longitudinalls coming from the backwards to the womb, and four transverse, two whereof spring from the ribs on the right side, and go to the left side to the bones of the Haunches, or of *pe&ten* ; and the other two spring from the ribs on the left, and come over the womb to the right parts. Here note, that by the musculus longitudinall, is made perfect the virtus attractive, and by the musculus transverse, the virtus retentive, and by the musculus latitudinall the virtus expulsive, and by the virtus attractive is

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drawndowne to the intrailes all the superfluities, both water, winde, and dirt; by the virtue retentive all things are holden and kept untill nature hath wrought his kinde; and by the vertue expulsive is put forth all things when nature provoketh any thing to be done. Now to come to the parts contained within: first that which appeareth next under the *Syfac* is *omentum* or *Zirbus*, which is a pannicle covering the stomach and intrails, im- planted with many veins and arteries, and fatnesse: to keep moyst the inward parts. This *Zirbus* is an officiall member, and is compound of a veine: and an Artery, which entreth and maketh a line: of the utter tunicle of the stomach, unto which tu- nicle hangeth the *Zirbus* and covereth all the guts: down to the share; next to *Zirbus* appeareth the: intrails or guts, which convey the drosse of the: meat and drink, and cleanse the body of their su- perfluities: There be six portions of one whole: gut, which beginneth at the neither mouth of the: stomach, and continueth to the end of the funda- ment: nevertheless he hath divers shapes and: formes, divers operations, and divers names. And: as the stomach hath two tunicles, so have all the: guts two tunicles; the first portion of the guts is: called *Duodenum*, he is twelve inches of length, and covereth the neither part of the stomach, and: receiveth all the drosse of the stomach: the second: is called *Jejunium*, for he is evermore empty, for:

so him lyeth the chest of the gall, and beateh him sore, and draweth all the drosse out of him, and cleanseth him: the third is called *Illeon*, or small gut, and is in length fifteen or sixteen Cubits; in this gut oftentimes falleth a disease called *Yleaca passio*: the fourth gut is called *Monoculus*, or blind gut, and seemeth to have but one hole or mouth, one neare unto the other, for by the one all things go in, and by the other they go out again; the first is called *Colon*, and receiveth all the drosse comming from all profitablenesle, and there commeth not to him any veins miseraices as to the other: the sixth and last is called *rectum* or *longam*, and endeth in the fundament, and hath in his nether end foure muscles, to hold, to open, to shut, and to put out, &c. Next to be noted is *Misenterium*, which is a texture of innumerable veines miseraices, ramefied of one veine called *Porta Epates*, covered and defended of pannicles and ligaments comming to the intrails, with the backe full of Ligaments, and grandulus flesh.

The stomack is compound and spermatick, fynowy and sensible, and therein is made the first digestion of Chile; for if it faile in his working, all the members of the body shall corrupt; wherefore *Gallen* saith, that the stomack shoulde be to all the members of the body as the earth is to all that are engendred of the earth, *viz.* that it shoulde desire meat for all the body, and that it shoulde bear

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a sack or chest to all the body for meat, and as a Cooke to all the members of the body; it is made of two pannicles, the inner is nervous, and the outer carious; this inner pannicle hath musculus longitudinals that stretcheth along from the stomach to the mouth, whereby he draweth meat and drink to him as it were with hands; and he hath transverse will to with-hold or make reteption; and the outer pannicle hath latitudinall will to expulse and put out, and by his heat helpeth the digestive virtue of the stomach, and by other heats given him of his neighbour, as the Liver on the right side, chaung, and heating him with his lobs or figures, the spleene on the left side sending to him melancholly to excercise his appetites, and about him is the heart quickening him with his Arteries; also the braine, sending to him a branch of nerves, to give him feeling; and he hath on the hinder part descending of the p[ar]ts of the back many ligaments, with the which he is bound to the spondels of the back.

The forme of the stomach is in likenesse of a Gourd, crooked; both holes be in the upper part of the body of it, because there should be no going out unadvisedly of those things that be received into it. The stomach is subject to many passions, and the nether mouth thereof is narrower then the upper for three causes. 1. Because the upper receiveth meat great in substance, and there being

ing fine and subtil, passeth easier into the nether. 2. By it passeth all the chilosity of the meat from the stomack to the Liver. And 3 through him passeth all the drosse of the stomack into the gats. And thus much for the stomack which is likewise under the signe *Cancer*, and the Bowels under *Virgo*.

Next followeth the Liver to be spoken of, which is a principall member, officiall, spermatick, compleat in quantity of bloud, of himselfe insensible, but sensible by accidents, and in him is made the second concoction; he is inclosed in a sinnewy pannicle, and cruded, turneth the chile, that runneth from the stomack to the Liver, into the colour of bloud. In the Liver is engendred all nutrimentall: the seat of the Liver is under the false Ribs in the right side; the form thereof is bunchy in the backside, and it is somewhat hollow like the inside of an hand, plyable to the stomack as an hand is to an apple, and doth comfort the digestion thereof, heating the stomack as a fire doth a pot or Chauldron that hangeth over it: likewise the Liver is bound with Pellicles and strong Ligaments to *Diafragma* or the Midriffe; also he hath Colligaves with the stomack, intrails, with the heart, reigns, testicles, and other members; and in him are five pellicles like five fingers: *Gallen* calleth the Liver *Mesanguinaria*, and here are the places of the four Humours, viz. Bloud, or sanguine in the

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the Liver, Choller in the Gall, Melancholly in the Spleen, and Flegme in the Lungs ; the watry superfluities to the Reins and these four humours are thus distributed, from the spermatick matter of the Liver are engendred two great veins, the greatest is called *Porta*, of whom springeth the miseraick veins, which are to *vena Porta*, as the branches of a tree are to the tree it selfe, some of them be contained with *Duodenum*, some with *Jejunium*, some with *Ileum*, some with *Monoculus*, or *Saccus*; and from all these guts they bring to *vena porta* the succosity of chile, going to the stomach, distributing it to the substance of the Liver, and in these miseraick, veins are begun the second concoction, which is ended in the Liver. So that this *vena porta*, spreading it selfe through the gibbous part off the Liver, meet all in one, and there maketh the second great veine called *Concava*, or *vena Ramosa*, and he with his branches draweth all the bloud engendred from the Liver, and with his branchess conveys it to all the members of the body, wherein is made perfect the third concoction. Now to speake of the Chest or Gall, it is an officiall member, spermatick and sinowy, as a purse or panniculer vesicke, in the holownesse of the Liver, about the middle pericle or lob, ordained to receive the choleric superfluities engendred in the Liver : and in the purse or bag of the Gall are contained three holes, the first receiveth the Cholerick substance

of

of the bloud, that the bloud be not hurt by the choler ; the second sendeth Choler to the bottome of the stomack to further the digestion ; and by the third neck he sendeth to the guts choler to cleanse them of their superfluities and drosse ; next is the Spleen, or the milt, which is spermatick, and is the receptacle of the melancholy superfluities ingendred in the Liver ; he is placed on the left side transversely linked to the stomack, he is thin of substance, and purifieth the nutritive bloud from the drosse of melancholy.

And next it is to be observed, that within the Region of the Nutritives, backwards, the kidneys are ordained, to cleanse the bloud from the watry superfluities, they have in each of them two passages, by the one is drawne the water from *Venakelis*, by two veins, called *vena exulgentes*, by the other the same water is conveyed to the bladder, and is called *poros urithides*. The substance of the Kidneys is *Laz uritas*, longitudinall, placed behind on each side of the spondels, they are two in number, the right Kidney lying higher then the left, and are bound to the back with Ligaments, they are full of hard concivities, therefore the sores of them are difficult to cure ; there commeth also from the Heart to the Kidneys an Artery bringing with him bloud, heat, spirit and life ; and a vein from the Liver, bringing bloud nutritmentall to nourish them withall.

The

The fat of the Kidneys is made or congealed of thin bloud of great quantity, serving to temper the heat of the Kidneys, which they have by the Sharpnesse of the Urine. And thus much sufficeth to speake of the Reins and Bowels, the one being ruled by the signe *Libra*, the other under the dominion of *Virgo*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Buttocks, Haunches, and Secret-Members.

These are the lower parts of the Womb or Belly, and are adjoyning to the Thighs and Secret Members. Herein is to be noted the parts containing, the parts contained, and the parts proceeding outwards; the parts containing are *Myrac*, *Syfac*, *Zirbus*, and Bones; the parts contained are the *Vesick* or Bladder, the spermatick vessels, the *Matrix*, and *Vulva* in Women; the *Longoan*, the *Yard*, *Testicles*, or *Stones* and *Cods* in men, *Nerves*, *Veines*, and *Arteries*, descending downwards, the *Buttocks* and *Muscles* descending to the *Thighes*: of which in order.

First of the parts containing, as *Myrac*, *Syfac*, and *Zirbus*, of which it is spoken already; but as for the bones of the *Haunches*, there be of the parts

of

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of the back three spondels of *ossa sacri*, or the Haunches ; and three *Cartaliginis* spondels of *ossa can-
de*, or the Tayle bone : Thus there is in every man
thirty spondels, *viz.* in the neck seven, in the ridge
twelve, in the reins five, in the Haunches six ; and
every spondell is hollow in the midst, through
which spondell passeth *Naca* from the braine, or
the marrow of the back, and each of these spon-
dels are bound fast one with another, so that one
of them may not well be named without another :
And all these spondels together contained one by
another, is called the ridge bone, which is the
foundation of the shape of the body. They bee
joynd to the bones of the haunches, and be the
upholders of all the spondels ; and these bones
bee small towards the Tayle bone, and broad
towards the Haunches, and before they
are joynd and make *os pecten*, each of
these two bones towards the Liver, hath a great
round hole, into which is received the bone called
vertebra, or the whirle bone : also besides that
place, there is a great hole or way, through which
passeth from above *musculus vens* and *Arteries*,
and goe into the thighs. And thus of this bone
Pecten, and of *vertebra*, is formed the Juncture of
the thigh.

Now concerning the parts contained, the first
is the bladder a member officiall compound of two
nervous pannicles, in complexion cold and dry ;
the

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the neck of the bladder is carnous, and hath muscles to with-hold, and to let goe, and in man it is long, contained with the yard, passing through *peritonium*, but in women it is shorter, and is contained within the *vagina*. It is placed in men between the bone of the share and *longoan*, and in women between the said bone and the matrix; and in it are implanted two long vessels comming from the kidneys, called *porri*, *urickides*, bringing with them the urine or water from the kidneys to the bladder, which privily entreth into the holes of the pannicles of the bladder, by a naturall meeting between Tunicle and Tunicle, and there the urine findeth the hole of the nether Tunicle, and there it entreth privily into the holes of the concavity of the bladder, and the more the bladder is filled with the urine, the straighter the holes thereof be comprised together: and the holes of the Tunicles be not one even against another, therefore if the bladder be never so full, there can none goe back againe: The forme of it is round, in some bigger, and in some lesse.

There is also two other vessels called *Vasa seminaria*, or the spermatick vessels, and they come from *Penakelis*, bringing bloud to the Testicles, as well in man as in women, which by the further digestion of the Stones or Testicles is made Sperm or Nature: In men they be put outward, for their Testicles hang without, and in women they be inward,

ward, for their Testicles stand within. Next followeth the matrix in women, which is an officiall member, compound and nervous, cold and dry in complexion, it is the field of mans generation, it is an instrument susceptive, that is receiving or taking, for as the Adamant draweth or attracteth the Iron, so the matrix draweth in the seed of man, and Aristotle maketh mention of a Maid that standing in a Bath where some seed of man had been spilt, drew it unto her and conceived thereby; her proper place is between the Bladder and *Longoan*, the similitude or likeness of it, as it were a yard reversed or turned inward, having Testicles likewise within as aforesaid, and is outwardly adorned with haires, in them that be of ripe age; it hath two concavities or Cells, it also hath a long neck like a Urinall, and in every neck it hath a mouth, one within, and another without; the inner in the time of conception is shut, and the outer open as was before; it hath in the midst a Lazartus panicle called *Tengito*, wherein is two utilities, the first is, by it goeth forth the urine which else would be shed throughout all the *vulva*. 2. By it the yre that commeth to the matrix is altered and the heat tempered.

Furthermore, in the Concavity of this neck is any involutions and pleats, joyned together in the manner of Rose leaves, before they be fully read or blowne, and they be shut together like a purse

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purse mouth, so that nothing may passe forth but urine untill the time of Childing. Also about the middle of this purse be certaine veins in maidens, which in time of deflowring be corrupted and broken, and these are called the Tokens of Virginity. Furthermore in the sides of the outer mouth, are two Testicles or stones, and two vessels of sperme, shorter then mans vessels, and in time of Coyt or copulation, the womans sperme is shed down into the botome of the matrix, also from the Liver there commeth to the matrix many veins, bringing nutriment to the child, when a woman is with child, and those veines, when the matrix is voyd, bring thereto superfluities from certaine members of the body, whereof are engendred wemens flowers, &c.

Now in the matrix, which is the field of generation, is sowne by the tillage of man, a convenientable matter of kindly heat, which seed of generation commeth from all parts of the body, both of man and woman, with the consent of all the members, and is shed in the place of conceiving, and by the vertue of nature, is gathered together in the Cels of the matrix, in whom by the working of the mans seed, and by the suffering of the womans seed mixt together, is engendred *Embryon*. And further it is to be noted, that this sperme that commeth both to man and woman, is made of the most pure drops of bloud in all the body, and b

A Description of the body of Man. 33

the chafing or labour of the stones, this bloud is turned into another kind, and is made sperme, and in man it is hot, white and thick, that it cannot run abroad of it selfe, but taketh temperature of the womans, which is thinner, colder, and feebler; and as Rennet of the Cheese hath by himselfe the vertue of working, and the milk of suffering, so the sperme of man and woman make the generation of *Embris*, which is lapped in a Caule and tied to the mothers womb, untill it commeth forth with the birth of the child; so that of this *Embris* on is engendred first the principalls, as the heart, the liver, and brain, and of the heart springeth the Arteries of the liver the veines, and of the braine the nerves; and when these are made, nature shapeth bones and gristles to keep and save them, as the bones of the head for the braine, the breast bones and ribs for the heart and liver, and after these springeth all other members one after another.

And thus is the child shaped in the wombe in foure degrees, *viz.* six dayes the seed remaineth as milke, then it is turned into a lump of bloud, and so remaineth nine dayes, and thirdly into a lump of flesh engendring the principals the space of nine dayes, and fourthly unto the time of perfection of all the members is eighteen dayes.

Now to speake of the Hunches, we come to *Longoan*, or the tayle gut, which is particuler, as

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the other Bowels, the length of it as of a span stretching nigh unto the Raynes, his nether part is called *Anus*, that is the Tewell, and about him is found two muscles, one to open, and the other to shut, also there is in him five veines, or branches of veins, called *vena Emoroidales*, they have Coligaves with the bladder, and are partners in their griefs. Now the parts proceeding outwardly, are *Didimus*, *Peritonium*, the Yard, Testicles, or Stones, and Buttocks, : First, of mans generative Members, the yard dureth from *Peritonium*, which place is from the Cods to the fundament, whereupon is a seame parting the Cod in the midſt; the yard is an officiall member, the tiller of mans generation, compound and made of skin, brawnnes, tendons, veins, arteries, ſinnewes, and great ligaments; and it hath in it two paſſages, or principal Issues, one for the ſperm, another for the urine. The quantity of a common yard is 8 or 9 inches, with bigness proportioned to the quantity of the matrix. Also the ſkin of the yard about the head is double, and called *Prepuſium*, this ſkin is moveable, for through his conſecration the ſpermatick matter is made better, and ſooner caſt forth from the Testicles or ſtones, and by it is had the more delectation in the doing; the foremoſt part of the head of the yard before is made of Brawny flesh, which if it be once loſt, never groweth againe, but it may be well ſkinnd and whole.

The

The Cods is a compound member, and officiall, and as a purse ordained for the custody and comfort of the stones, and other spermatick vessells, it is made of two parts, the inner and the outer, the outer is compound made of skin and Lazartus, longitudinall and transversall, as the Myrach, the inner part of the Cods is of the substance as the *Syfac*, and in similitude as two pockets drawn together, they differ not from the *Syfac*; and there be two, if there fall any hurt to the one, the other should serve; the stones be two, made of glandulus or carnely flesh, and through the *Didimus* commeth from the braine to the stones sinnewes, and from the heart Arteries, and from the Liver veins, which bringeth unto them both feeling and stirring life and spirit, and nutrimentall bloud, and the purest bloud of all other members of the body, whereof is made the sperme, by the labour of the Testicles or stones *ut supra*.

The groyns be the emy Junctures, or purging places unto the Liver, and they have carnely flesh in the plying or bowing of the thighs.

The hips have great brawny flesh on them, and from thence descend downwards Brawns, Cords, and Ligaments, moving and binding together the highes with the Buttocks or hanches themselves.

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CHAP. IX.

Of the Thighes, Legs, and Feet.

THe thigh or *Coxa* is contained from the joynit
of the haunch unto the knee ; the leg reacheth
from the knee to the ankle , and is called *Tibia*
& the foot from the ankle unto the end of the toes ;
the Thigh, Leg, and Foot are compound, made
of the arme and hand, with skin, flesh, veines,
arteries, sinnewes, brawns, tendons, and cords, wher-
of in order.

Of the skin and flesh it's spoken of before ; and
as of veins and arteries, in their descending down-
wards , at the last spondels they be divided into
parts , whereof the one part goeth into the right
thigh , and the other into the left , and wher-
they come to the thigh, they be divided into two
parts , or branches ; one of them spreadeth into
the inner side of the leg , and the other into the
outer side, and so branching descend down to the
Leg, Ankles, and Feet, and be brought into four
veines, which be commonly used in bloud letting
as hereafter followeth ; one of them is under the
under Ankle towards the heele , called *Soffera*
another under the under Ankle , and is called *Sia-
rica*, and another under the ham, called *Poplitica*
the fourth betweene the little Toe and the next
called *Rosalis*. The sinnewes spring of the lat-
spondel, and of *Os sacrum*, and passeth throug-

the hole of the bone of the hip, and descendeth to the brawnes, and moveth the knee and the ham, and these descend downe to the Ankle, and move the foote, and the brawnes of the foote moove the toes, as is declared in the bones of the hand; the thigh bone, or *Coxa*, is without a fellow, and full of marrow, and round at either end; the roundnesse at upper end is called *Vertebrum*, or whirlbone, and boweth inwards, and is received into the box or hole of the haunch bone, and at the knee he hath two rounds, which he receiveth into the Concavities of the bones of the leg, at the knee, called the great fossels.

There is also at the knee a round bone, called the knee pan; then followeth the leg, wherein is two bones called *focile major* and *focile minor*, the bigger of them passeth before, and is called the Shin bone, and passeth downe making the inward ankle; the lesse passeth from the knee backwards, and descendeth downe to the outer ank'e, and there formeth that ankle.

The bones of the foot are six and twenty; first next the ankle bone is one called *Orabalisus*; next under that towards the heele, is one called *Calca*ny: and betweene them is another bone, called *Os nasulare*; in the second ward there bee foure bones called *Raceti*, as bee in the hands: In the third and fourth wards be fourteen, called *Digitori*, and five called *Petens*, at the extremity of the

D 4 Toes,

Toes, next to the nailes : And thus be there in the foot 26 bones , with the leg from the ankle to the knee ; 2 in the knee , and one round and flat bone , and in the thigh one ; in the whole, thigh, leg, and foot, thirty bones : Thus are we maruelously and curiously wrought in the nethermost parts of the earth.



Choicē and select Receipts and Secrets for all
manner of Diseases, Gun-shot, and preser-
vatives against the Plague.

what Wounds are.

Wounds are in Latine called *Vulnera*, and of the Vulgar, *Vulner*: They are simple and compound ; the simple are those that are onely in the flesh ; the compound are those where are cut sinnewes, veins, muscles, and bones ; and these are of divers and sundry kindes , and the difference among them is by the variety of the place where they are, and the difference of the weapon where with they are hurt ; for some go right, some overthwart that offend divers places of the body : the simple are of small importance, if they keep them cleane and close shut, nature will heale them without

Of fractured bones.

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out any kind of medicine; but those where veins are cut require Art, wherewith they must stop the bloud, and not suffer the woand to remain open, but sow it up very close, so that the vein may heale; and those where sinnewes are cut or hurt are of great importance, and shoule be healed with great speed, so the sinnewes may joyne with more ease: but those where bones be hurt are of greatest importance; for if the bone be separated from the other, it must be taken away before the wound can be healed. And thus much for what wounds are, and their kindes.

Of the Syncope passion, or swoounding through the cause of wounds.

GALEN saith, that Syncope is a sudden decay of strength, through immoderate evacuation, and vehement dolour, continuall watching and paine, intemperatenesse of the principall parts, or vehement perturbations of the minde; but Syncope which followeth in wounds springeth of great effusion of bloud, or else of vehement dolour, and paine; the comming of it is perceived by the weaknesse, pulse, palenesse of face, cold sweats about the neck and temples; it is not lightly to be regarded because it commeth suddenly, and as the image of death, therefore the wounded man is to be comforted by all means possible; if you per-

ceive

ceive this accident come, give the Patient a piece of fine white bread, dipped in the best Wine you can get, into which Wine put Rose-water & *Manus Christi*, and Burrage water, and give him one of the Wine to drink, and comfort him with sweet smels, and chafe his temples with Rose-water, and if he begin to swound, cast cold water on his face, chafe and rub his temples with your hands, and pull him by the nose, thereby to revive and quicken his spirits.

Of Luxation, or Dislocation, and their differences.

LUXATION is a going out of a joynct from a naturall or proper place, whereby the voluntary motion thereof is hindred; there be two differences of luxations, according to the bigness thereof; for if the bone be quite out of his socket out of place, then it is properly called a Luxation: but if it be onely a little removed, then it is named a wrench. A joynct may be foure manner of wayes dislocated or wrenched, *viz.* forwards, backwards, higher, and lower: now to reduce them to their proper places, there are foure intentions to be observed, the first to bring the joynct to his naturall pristine place: the second is the conservation and keeping the joynct so put in, that it slip not out againe: the third to defend the member from

from accidents, as dolour, inflammations, flux of humours, and the like: the fourth to put away those accidents if any do follow.

How the luxated joynt is to be reduced to his naturall and proper place.

First extend the member decently, untill such time as the place betwixt both bones is empty and void, then the bone which is out of his place is to be put and placed in his native seat, that the emptines of the socket may be filled againe with the bone; this extension must be done tenderly, with as little paine as possible; neither is there one way onely of extending and stretching out the luxated member, for sometime it may be done with the hands onely, sometime with bands, and sometime with Instruments apt and fit for that purpose, as appeareth in *Hypocrates lib. de luxatis & fractis.*

How the member brought to his naturall place, may be conserved in the same.

Vhen the member is brought to his naturall place, you must with all diligence labour to confirme the part, and keep the member from slipping out againe; therefore annoynt the place with oyle of Roses, and apply unto it a fine

fine old linnen cloath wet in oyle of Roses, alſo
use cloaths wet in the whites of Egges, and apply them to the joynſt; wet your rollers in water amē
vinegar mixed together, and roll the member therewith, and if necessity require, use ſplints coate
Leather, or paſted paper, and apply them about the
joynſt; but be carefull the part be not too harſt
rolled, for feare of inflamation; lay the member in his naturall figure, and unleſſe ſome great amē
ill accident happen, open not the member befor the tenth day at the leaſt; use not hot cloathes
or medicinē for feare of inflamation, but
rather ſome refrigeratiue cerate: and labour
to defend the member from a flux of humours, by
ſtrengthening it with apt and convenient medici
cines hereafter mentioned, keeping the Patient
thin and ſmall diet purging and letting bloud in
need require.

*Of the Cure of broken and fractured
bones.*

TO the uniting of every fracture is require
fourē things, firſt the joyning or putting to
gether of the broken bones into their proper place
Secondly, to keep and conſerve them ſo placed
without motion: The third is to conglutinate and
joyn together the parts of the broken bone by
ingendring of *Callus*: Fourthly to correct thos
accidē

ccidents which follow the fractures of bones: first
o unite the fractured bones, if the member where
he bone is fractured doth extend it selfe and stand
pwards, & pricketh, shewing an inequality when
it is touched: these be sure signs that the bone bro-
ken is out of his natural place; wherfore the member
is decently to be extended, & that part of the bone
that is depressed to be gently lifted up, and that
which standeth upward to be put downe, untill
the ends of the fractured bones do meet, and bee
united, and brought to their naturall proper place;
but it is not possible this can be done without
some force and strength; so that if the member
be small, and of no great strength, as the finger or
nether like member, one man may well ex-
tend it, and stretch it out, by applying one
hand on the one part, and the other hand on the o-
ther, untill both ends of the bone fractured doe
meet and joyne together: but if the member be
great, having strong nerves, and tendons, then one
man is not sufficient, and you must diligently take
heed, that the member be not too immedately
extended or drawne out, for that doth bring vche-
rent paine, and consequently Feavers, Convul-
sions, Palsey, and such diseases, and oftentimes
by this means the Fiberes and threads in the heads
of the muscles be broken; therefore let one man
lay his hands on the member above the fracture,
and the other on the nether part of the member
under

under the fractured bone, so stretch and extend the member, till both parts of the bone do meet, then forme it together, till you bring it to its naturall forme and figure, and when the bone is reposed in his place, then shall the Patient feel ease of his paine.

To keep the bones that they fall not out
againe.

THe broken bone being thus reduced, and brought to his proper figure, the next thing to be observed is to keep in the same that it stak not out againe; therefore all means possible are to be used to keep the members without motion, and to use apt and convenient ligature and rolling: But before you roll the member, first mix the white of an Egge and oyle of Roses together, and wet therein a soft linnen cloath of such bignesse as may compasse not only the place where the bone is fractured, but also somewhat of the sound parts above and below. Then this being applied to the affected part, you shall binde and roll the member, diligently regarding that you compress not the member, by too hard rolling, so that nourishment cannot come to it, and also paine thereby may cause flux of humours and inflamation; neither must you binde it to slack and loose, for then the broken bones will separate againe, and

goe

Of fractured bones.

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go asunder ; but observe a meane herein, that you binde not the member too streight, nor too loose, but follow discretion between both , and the fee-
ling of the patient ; and as touching your rollers, you must have 2 made of soft cloth, whose breadth and latitude must be such, as in rolling there be no loosenesse, widenesse and plaites. The beginning of the rolling must be upon the Fracture , and so rolled about three or foure times, and then rolling upward untill you come to the sound parts, which must also be somewhat rolled ; by this means the bones united shall more firmly remaine together, and the flux of humours be stayed, that they cannot come to the affected part.

The beginning of the second roll must also bee upon the fractured place, going also three or four times about it , and so continuing downwards, untill you have compassed the sound parts : which done , you must with the same roller ascend up-
wards againe, untill you come somewhat above the first roller, therefore the second roller must be halfe as long againe as the first , which suffereth not any flux of humours to infest , or annoy the part affected.

These rollers should be wet in water and Wine mixed together before you use them, and if there be any vehement paine or inflammation , then the member should be wrapped about with fine wool well carded, or else with stuffes well in *excrescens* ; and

And the ligature or binding must not be hard, but such as may keep the united bones together; furthermore there must bee used both to defend the member from accidents, to keep it together, and to confirm and consolidate the same certaine plaisters or cerats, which must be put upon the two rollers, and as it were the third ligature or roll, amongst which is used *Ceratum Humatum*, made of Wax melted in oyle of Roses, but if there be besides the fractured bone any solution or hure in the flesh, then use not either Cerote or oyle, for that will make the ulcer filthy and stinking, but instead thereof use Plumaciols that be long, dipt in red and stiptick wine.

Now the better to keep the member, placed in his naturall place from dolour and paine, there must be used certaine splints, to be put about the ligature at the first dressing: these splints must be equall, smooth, even; not crooked, or rugged, and in the midst thicker then in the other parts, the better to strengthen the member where the bone is fractured: the way of applying these splints is thus, there must be cloathes three or four fold dipt in Rose-water, and layd upon the roller according as the member requireth, then the splint involved and wound about with wooll, cotten must be placed round about the member, a fingers breadth asunder, and binde them moderately and gently, that you compresse not the member

member, and take heed that none of the splints touch any joynt, if any be neare the fractured bone, for that will make ulceration, and inflammation in the the same joynt. Therefore if the fracture be neare to any joynt, you must in that place make your splints shorter, smaller, and lighter, and if no dolour, inflammation, itching, nor ulceration commeth to the fractured part, then you may let the splints remaine on till the 12 or 15 day or un-till the 20 day, but if any of these happen, then you must unrole the member the third day, and foment it with luke warme water, whereby the paine is ceased and the itching put away.

*To Conglutinate and Joyne together
the fractured bones.*

The fractured bones being thus put in their natural places, out of the bone must grow the nourishment to Conglutinate and cause them to grow together; and this is called *Callus* which like glue doth Cement them together: wherefore ought to be made grow, by all meanes possible. This *Callus* is engendred of Grosse and Earthly parts, for such is the nourishment of the bones. After the minde of divers it beginneth to grow about the tenth or fourteenth day, when it beginneth to grow you shall perceive by these signes. The dolour and paine is asswaged; the inflammati-

ceaseth: and the tumor vanisheth, and the member cometh againe to it's naturall colour. Now the principall way to ingender *Callus* is apt and convenient diet, at the beginning of the Fracture *Hippocrates* counselleth to use thinne and slender diet, to abstaine from flesh and Wine the space of ten dayes. But when ye come to ingender *Callus*, you must licence the patient to use a more large diet, and meates that make good juice, and that gross and somewhat viscous. Therefore Frumenty is much commended; also the heads & feet of beasts, which nourish and bee of viscous luice. Also give him to drinke good red wine when he goeth to meate, but that must be taken moderately: the bignesse of *Callus* must not be either bigger or lesser then is requisite, for being bigger it bringeth paine to the muskels, and if it be lesser it is unables to defend the fractured bones. How to keep it that it be not too bigge nor too little, followeth.

To remove the accidents which may happen to fractured bones.

The accidents hindring the cure of the Fractured member, for the most part are extreme paine, inflammation, itching in a wound, immoderate drynes or moyiture, *Gangrena*, hardnesse, and the quantity of *Callus* too much, or little. These bee the cheife enemies that hinder natures worke. Therefor

Of fractured bones.

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Therefore if these accidents doe infest and besige the Fractured member, after it be bound, rolled and drest, you must with speed loose the Ligature and take away the roller, and then the member being bare and naked, foment it with the Oyle of Roses, vinegar, and other medicines mentioned before, and doe not use againe either ligature or splints before the paine bee asswaged and the inflammation ceased, but onely to strengthen and keepe the member together; but these accidents being expelled, then use splints and rolling, as before, and if this itching happeneth, then foment the place with water temperately hot, and apply to it *Vnguentum Album* or *Vnguentum Populeum*, and binde the member as aforesaid. Further if there happen to the member any wound either at the breaking of the bone; or else made by the *Cbyrgeon* to take out the shivers of the bone molesting the muskels: or if there be any flux of bloud you must labour to staunch it with convenient remedies, as are herein set forth, if any inflammation follow, it must be repelled if the flesh be broken and contused, then sacrifice the parts for feare least *Gangrene* should follow, whick if it should or any putrefaction, you must endeavor to cure it as is set out in the ensuing medicines; and if none of these happen, then use the like medicine to the cure of the wound as you do to fresh and greena wounds. Further if the wound bee immoderately dry whereby the growing of *Callus* is hindred,

Shall be convenient the third or fourth day to foment the place with water: and when as the flesh doth rise in a tumour, then cease the fomentation unless it be to evaporate and digest the multitude of matter, then cease not till the tumor goeth away; and if moistnesse follow in the fractured member and hinder the ingendring of *Callus* you shall put it away by convenient ligature and rolling and moderate exsiccation, now that the *Callus* may be ingendred of convenient substance, neither too big nor too small; you must take heed to the diet, fomentation, and plaisters; if you would increase it, use plaisters which doe moderately heale, but if it be too big then use medicines astringent, and a compressing ligature and plate of leade also fomentations made with oyle, salt-peter, and salt water made hot. But if the *Callus* be not growne at the accustomed time which appeareth if the member affected be leaner, smaller and slenderer then it was naturally; then you must apply unto the member hott attractive medicines let the Patients diet be more large, and cause him to embrace mirth, and banish heavynesse, and such passions of the minde as may bring the body into a meler cholick disposition. And thus much touching broken or fractured bones, luxations and dislocated joyns.

A Secret powder to stay the flux of bloud
in a wound.

Rx. *Aluminis Socoarini, Thuriæ, Arsenici,*
ana & ij. Calcis vini & vij.

Make them all in fine powder, and put unto them
one pinte of strong vinegar, and boyle them on
the fire, stirring it, till the vinegar be consumed,
then set it in an oven, or in the Sun, till it be per-
fектly dry, then make it in powder, and when
you will use it, take of this powder three ounces,
Bolearmoniack halfe an ounce, *Palvis Alcami-*
sticus one ounce; mix all these together, and
make them into very fine powder: and thus you
have the powder prepared and sublimed to restrain
any flux of bloud, when you use it, take 4 ounces
of this powder, and incorporate it with whites of
Egs; then make a boulster or stuffe of Tow as
large as the end of the member you take off, or
place where the wound is; dip the Tow first in
vinegar, and presse it out againe, then spread your
medicine on the Tow, and after strow a little of
this dry powder upon it, and so make many little
bolsters of Tow, to lay upon this, as need doth re-
quire for to restraine bloud.

Of Wounds made with Gunshot.

I. That the usuall Gunpowder is not
Venemous.

Concerning the nature of Gunpowder, many have affirmed it to be venomous, and so consequently the wounds made with powder must have the cure of venomous wounds ; I doe not deny but there may be Gunpowder venomous, but the usuall powder is not, and that I shall shew, for it is made of Zulphur, Saltpeter, and Coale, neither of which are venomous ; so that if the simplices be not venomous in themselves, neither can the compound be so : *Dioscorides* writing of Zulphur, saith that Zulphur doth heat, dissolve, and concoct speedily ; it is good against the cough and short breath, taken in an Egge, or using the fume of it ; it taketh away leprosie and scabs, being tempered with vinegar, and healeth the itching of the body ; these be the words of *Dioscorides* touching Zulphur : Of Nitre he saith (which is Saltpeter) it hath the strength and unction of Salt ; it helpeth the Collick, if it be taken with Commine in hydromell, or new wine boyled, or any thing that doth breake winde, as Rue or Dill ; it is mixed with Emplaisters, which do extract & dissolve ; it doth extenuate and put away the Leprosie,

prosie, used with warm water or Wine, it opens fellons mixed with Rozen, or Turpentine. Galen saith, all kindes of Zulphur are hot, and do resist the venome of poysinous Beasts, being used with old Oyle, Honey, and Turpentine. Of Nitre, or Salt peter he saith, it is a meane between Aphronitum and Salt, it doth dry and digest, and being taken inwardly, it doth cut and extenuate grosse and slimy humours more then Salt: Aphronitrum (unless great necessity doth enforce it) is not to be taken inwardly, because it harteth the stomack, and doth extenuate more then Nitrum, therefore both *Dioscorides* and *Galen* found Zulphure and Nitre so far from any venomous quality, as they used them as approved and excellent medicines against venome. So that unlesse any will be ridiculous as to affirme the Cole to be venomous, the simples entring into the composition cannot make the powder venomous.

And many times, Gunpowder instead of other medicines hath been used in wounds to dry and exsiccate, to the great comfort of the Patient; and therefore it is not in mixture or composition venomous but medicinable, and hath in him the vertues obsterlive and desiccative, neither in those that are shot with this powder doe there follow any of those Accidents which are inseperable in venomous shot; and the cure of these wounds agreeeth with those that be contused or broken.

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without the Addition of any medecine or *Alexi-pharmaccon* against venom, and are to be numbered amongst greene wounds, such as are called bruised, Concused, or Crushed wounds. And now to the Generall cure of wounds made with Gunshot.

Of healing wounds made with Gunshot.

TO the cure of such wounds properly belong two things; the one is to deliver and cleanse the wound of all such things as are not agreeable to nature, which are not onely shot, iron splints or shivers of wood, cloth, dust, oyle, or such like, bpt also the clods of bloud, matter, bruised flesh, and such like, which you shall endeavour to take out with instruments for that purpose, or if the wound be so narrow that it cannot be taken out with an instrument, then you must labour to enlarge the wound either with tents, as the roote of *Gentian*, pitch of elder, or a peece of sponge, or if otherwise then to make incision with a paire of *Cassers* or *sheers* made for that purpose; there are also divers instruments when the wound is enlarged to take out such things, as *Tongs*, *Nippers*, *Terrebills*, *Crowbills*, which a Chyrurgeon must alwayes be furnished with. Then to endeavour to cure the wound as you would a bruised, crushed, or concused wound, and to take away the bruised flesh with

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as much expedition as possible with conveniency, without sharpe and biting inedecines, therefore you shall lay to the conuul'd place, or wound of *Mercury precipitate drachme* 1. or as much as you shall see cause, and mixe it with simple oyle, oyl of Roses, butter, or fresh Barrowes grease, and droppre into the wound one droppe of this oyle following.

Rx. *Resina abietina* 3 v. *Olei rosarei* 3 ii. *sem. Hypericonis* v. drachms, *sem. Momordica*, iii. drachms.

The seeds must be bruised and put in a double vessel with the oyles, and let them boyle halfe an houre, then straine them and keepe them to thy use. This oyle doth concoct and digest and preser- veth the sound flesh from corruption and putre- faction.

A plaister good to extract such things as are fixed in wounds.

Rx. *Apostolicon descript. Nicholai* 4 ounces, *Magnetis orientalis* 2 ounces.

Polipodij. *Dictamni albi* { ana halfe an ounce.

Pinguinensis leporina 2 ounces.

Olii canabis 1 ounce.

Terebinthina halfe an ounce.

Of these make an Emplastrer which is marvelous in

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drawing out rotten bones, thornes, or the like.

But in poysoned shots, the medicines before rehearsed, are not sufficient, but you must give the Patient some Antidote or *Alexipharmacum* against venom or poyson both inwardly and outwardly: inwardly you shall give him every day this portion.

Rx. *Vini cretici, Sublimata ruta ana 3 4i*
Tomentille i{ ana 2. drachms.
Distami } ana 2. drachms.

Theriacæ opt. 1. drachme, let them be boyled till a 3. part be consumed, so reserve them for vse. Ourwardly, into the wound you shall put oyle off violets warme, which oyle must be made of Lin-seede oyle; you may also wet your tent in that oile, and mixe it with your other medecines that you apply to the wound.

To cure a simple wound in the head
made with gunshot.

First consider whether the wound be simple or compound, if the wound be simple, the cure is easier and without danger if the patient have not body repleat with evill juice or have tasted of that cōtagion called *morbus gallicus*, if the wounded patient be so affected, though the wound be small & simple, yet trifling wounds in such bodies are not cured.

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and without much diligence; wherefore in such bodies you must labour to cleanse the body thereof by blood letting, purging, by sweating, and good diet, so that the body being rectified, the cure of the wounds shall be the more speedy and easie.

Now to the cure of simple wounds in the head.

First let the haire be shaven round about, and apply this unguent following.

R. *Precipitati optimi* 2. drachms

Batiri salis experti, *ana* drach. 1. ss.
Olii ro sarum *ana* drach. 1. ss.

Croci 2. graines.

Mixe these and make an unguent, which you shall lay on soft linnen cloth and apply to the wound, lay on the wound also *Bolus armenius*, imbered with oyle of Roses and the white of an egg like an unguent to defend the parts from accidents.

And this shall suffice for the first day: you may also at the beginning use in stead of the second unguent this comfortable cataplasm following;

R. *Olei myrtillorum* *ana* 8ij
Rosarum ana. *ana* 8ij

Banlastium *ana*

Rosarum rub: *ana* 8ij
Boli armeni. *ana*

Sanguis draconis 1. drachm.

Mirrbe halfe a drachme.

Make

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Make of all this a Cataplasme according to A. and apply it, the second day you shall use such medicines that doth digest and moderately dry till the wound, of which sort this is one.

Rx. *Terebinthina* lose 1. ounce,

Mellis rosarum 2. ounces.

Buriri salis experti 3 drachms.

Farine bordei, 2

Aristolochia rotunda } ana 1. drachme.

Radicis iros. }

Aloes halfe a drachme

Mixe these and make them in an unguent and use it untill such time as there appeare signes of coction in the wound ; then use no more buttē the wound but this powder following.

Rx. *Sarcocolla* 1. drachme

Coctiūm radicis papaveris halfe a drachm

Farrina orobi }

ana drachme 1. 18

Mirthe }

Make this in powder and temper it with the other unguent, and use this untill the wound be perfectly cured ; and this is the cure of a simple wound in the head.

Of wounds compound in the head through shot.

IN the cure of compound wounds of the head you must first use intision; with some instrument sharpe and flat raise the skinne and flesh from cranium, and if you see any shott or peece of bone, which may easily be taken out, you may do it with some convenient instrument; but if it will not bee without difficultie, then wet your stoffs in astrigent wine, and vinegar mixt with *Bole armoniche* and *Sanguis draconis*, and lay it to the wound; then the next day following use this receipt for 3. or four dayes, for feare of inflammation to folow.

R. Boli arseni 2. ounces.

Albumen ovorum 2. ounces

Olei Rosaci emphacitis 3 ounces

Croci 3 graines misce.

Then you may use this digestive following; until the thing fixed will easily be taken out.

R. Terebinthina lora in vino 3. ounces.

Ovorum vitella 2.

Olei rosati 2 ij

Alloes 2 scruples ij

Croci 4 graines misce s: A.

IN other things it differeth not from the cure of simple wounds, But if any veine under *Crani* bee broken, and maketh effusion of bloud, or if drie a water, or *Pia mater* be rent or torn, if *Cra-*

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hium be bruised, and thereby the braine suffer, yea
must with all expedition set a trapan on *Craniu*
and give the wound vent, and take out the blow
and matter or what else doth deppesse the braine
and when you are constrained hereunto, maile
tents of cotten or lint, and put into the Patiern
eares, and command a man to compress with h
hands the patients eares, least the noise make him
too much affraid and faine harted and dippe y
tents in stipticke wine or oyle of Roses. And w
stuffs in oyle of Roses and lay them on the place
and lay upon the same cloth bole *Armonick* min
ed with the white of an egge and apply it to the
wound to prevent inflammation; and if there
loweth any corruption to any part of the braine
then use *Unguentum Egypiacum* which is
excellent in this case.

*Of wounds in the brest with
gunshot.*

Although the wounds in all parts of the body
are all one in effect yet they differ in the c
according to the place wounded. Therefore
wound be in the brest and pearse not through, y
may cure it like other wounds and the first t
dayes *Unguentum ex precipato*, or some other
the like effect, also use some medicines which
gently exicate and mundifie as *mell roserum* /

And after the fourth or fift day use abſtractive me-
dicines make after this manner.

R. *Melis rosarium* 1. ounce

Terebinthine } ana 2 drachmes.
Burri recensis } ana

Farine bardae } ana 1 drachme
Aristolechia rotunda } ana

Mix theſe together and dip your tents in them,
but on the wound lay this medicine following.

R. *Album unius ovi*

Olei rosati 1 Ounce.

Bols Armeni 1 ounce. and halfe misce.

The rest of the cure of theſe wounds doe not di-
fer from other wounds.

Of wounds with gunshot in the belly.

Wounds in the belly or flank that peirce not
through & hurt not the spine of the back,
are cured as ſimpie wounds in the flesh, but if the
shot have peirced through the belly and wounded
either the ſtomack, Liver, ſpleene, kidneys, inten-
ſines, bladder, or any of the great veynes or arte-
ries, then there is no hope of life to be looked for;
but if the shot have pierced the belly, and yet
wounded none of the forenamed members; then
the shot being

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being taken out there is some hopes of recovery

Therefore you must labour to take out the shoo with a probe fit for that use, but if you can not without much labour doe it, it is better that it remaine within, then to provoke mortall accidents by laboring to take it out; for the wound may bee very well cured, and the bullet remaine within. And if blood bruised or matter be in the belly, use wine warmed and make injections, and use the incarnative following.

Rx. Thuris.

Alloes } and 1 drachme
Farine bordes }
Terribinitkina }
Millis. } and 2 drachms.
Succi myriaphili }

Mixe the flower with the juice, and dissolve and melt the honey and the turpentine at the fire; then put altogether, and make an unguent: with eth spread your plaisters and dip your tens in; and when the flesh doth grow and the wounds fill, apply such medicines as be astringent, and that do dry: and if need be open a veine in the arme, and alwayes keep the belly sallable.

Of wounds in the legs and armes made with
gunshot.

The cure is after the method set out before, first with your probe search out the shot, and with your crowbill take it out, but if the shot cannot easily be found, then proceede on to the cure of the wound and let it remaine within; instill and power into the wound the unguent made with butter, precipitate and *Egyptiacum*, and let it peirce into the wound, then make tents and dip them in the same, and put them into the *Orifices* of the wound, and when the wounde is well munderficed, use some incarnative, as this following.

R. *Terebinthine*, 2. ouces

Mellis 1. ounce.

Aloes

Thuris } *Ana* 1. drachme,
Farine Bordei }

Aristolochia, halfe a drachme.

And you must have a care that you make you: tents dayly shorter and lesser, as the wound healeth; but if through the violence of the shot, any bones be fractured and broke, then you must use a double cure: First, you must labour to take out the shot, next to remove the contused and broken flesh, and to procure the generation of new, and then you must come to the unition of the fractur-

red bones, and keep the same without motion; as is set out before in the cure of fractured bones and dislocations, saving that you shall not use such ligatures and splints in this kind of wounds, but use an instrument to lay the fractured arme or lege in, and cover the member with soft cloathes to defend it from the injury of the aire.

Of burnings with gunpowder.

THe cure is all one with other burnings of fire, but because those that are much used to shoot in guns are subject to the flame of powder, I have placed it heer, if the skin be not ulcerate, you may apply oyle of bitter Almonds, oyle of Olives, or juyce of Onyons, but if there be ulcerations, use this Unguent following.

Rx. *Olei olivarum*, 2. pound.

Seconda Corticis sambuci, 4. ounces.

Boyle these on the fire, then strain them out strongly, after adde to them

Cerussæ halfe an ounce.

Plumbi usq[ue] ana 3. drachmes.

Lithargyri

Mix them, and make thereof a liniment, and apply it: Thus much of gunshot.

Receipts



Receipts for severall Diseases.

Here followeth choyce and select Receipts.

An excellent preservative against the Plague.

Take Aloes Epatica, or Sicatrina, Cynamon, and Mirrhe, of each of them three Dragms, Cloves, Mace, Lignum Aloes, Mastick, Bole Armonick, of each of them halfe a Drachme, stampo them well together in a clean morter, mingle them together, and take of it every morning two penny waight in halfe a glasse of white wine, with a little water, and drinke of it in the morning, it is excellent against all infection of the Ayre and Plague.

Remedies against the Plague.

IN the time of Pestilence in no wise suffer too great thirst, and if you do thirst drink but measurably, and use cooling drinke, such as Tysan water mingled with Vinegar, or water of Burrege, Lettice, Rose-water, Scabious, Turmentill, or Dittany; also when you go to bed, shut your doores and windowes close, and have a pan of coales, wheron cast powder of Laurell leaves

F 2 dried,

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dryed Rosemary and Frankinsense; also use in your chamber fire of Juniper wood, Frankinsense, Storax, Calamint, and Labdanum; like wise have ever some Pomeander or good scent about you.

A Drinke for the Plague.

Give the Party (finding himselfe sick) before he sleepe, six spoonfuls of *Aqua vita*, and put therein a spoonfull of beaten gunpowder, and let him drink it, and sweat upon it.

A Cordiall Water.

Take a gallon of Strawberries, and put them into a pint of *Aqua vita*, let them stand for four or five dayes, strain them gently out, and sweeten the water as you please with fine Sugar or Perfume.

For burning or scalding.

Take green Geese dunge, and fry it with fresh butter and sheeps suet, and strain it through a cloth, and lay it on the sore.

For stinging of Adders and Snakes.

Take Draggons and drink it, also stamp Draggons and lay it to the place, where the stinging

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ing is, it will both draw out the venom, and heale
the smarting and pain.

For the Scarvy.

Take of white-wine a quart, of running water
or Ale, which you like best, a quart, Colts-
foot four or five leaves, English Licorice scraped
and sliced two or three sticks, of Hyssop two or
three slips, Raisins of the sun stoned ten, of Figs
sliced two or three, of Anniseeds brayed in a mor-
ter a spoonfull, of Elecampane a root or two,
boyle these together to the halfe, then skim and
strain them in a fair cloth, and set the liquor upon
the embers, and therein put an ounce of white
suger-candy beaten; take about a spoonfull here-
of morning and evening, and every two houres as
much. *Probatum est.*

For pain in the head, and to cause sleep.

Take two handfuls of Dog-bryar leaves, four
spoonfuls of wine vineger, as much red Rose-
water, as much breast-milke, a Nutmeg sliced
small; infuse these in a dish upon a chafing-dish
with coales, and apply them to each side of the
head, upon the temples when you go to rest; in
case the Roses be not to be had, red Rose-cakes,
or red Poppy-cakes will serve the turn.

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For a Canker, or any other heat in the mouth.

Take red Sage and Rue, of each a handfull, of Sorrell, Groundsell, of each a small quantity; cut the Hearbs small, and stampe them in a wooden vessell, then take roach Allome the quantity of a Walnut, of white Copperas as much as a Hazell Nut, and burn them together: Take also as much Copperas and Allome unburnt, stamp these with the Hearbs very small, then boyle them in a pint of running water, with three spoonfuls of English hony, till halfe be consumed, then let it run thorough a strainer, into an earthen vessell; when it is cold put it in a glasse, and when you use it, you must gargle with it three times a day; you may lay some of the Hearbs that remaine in the stainer, to the sorest places, if you see cause.

For the pin and web, or any other Rheume in the eyes.

Take two new layd Eggs, make a hole in the crowns, and put the whites into a sawcer, then put away the yolkes, and take one of the shels and wash it with faire water, and put halfe the white into it, then put in as much white Copperas as a Pease, and so much Roach Allome, then fill

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Fill the egge-shell up with the rest of the white, then lute it up with a little dow, and wrap it in a wet paper, and rake it up in Embers till it be very hard, then strain it thorow a strong cloth, drop one drop of this water into your eye, lying on your back, morning and night, and also at fourte of the clock, if need be.

For a woman that hath not her termes.

Take a small quantity of the best *biera picra*, every morning in a little warm posset drinke; if the party be of a weake constitution, then every other morning, about two houres after let them drinke some warm physick broth, and beware of taking cold; if need be let blood in the foot.

A Powder for the green sicknesse.

Take a quarter of a pound of Sugar, Steele & i. of Pearle, Cloves, Mice, and Nutmegs, ~~ana~~ halfe an ounce, beat them very small, and mingle them together, and take in the morning fasting as much as will lye on a six pence, and so much again at four of the clock in the afternoon.

A Purge.

Take of the best Sena, six Drachms, of Rhabarbe two Drachms; *Cremor tartari* halfe

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a Drachme, of sweet Fennell-seed as much, and a little Cynamon; infuse all these one night in half a pint of white wine, in the morning let it boyle a walm or two, straine it and put to it of the best Manna & i. dissolve it over the fire, then straine it, and put to it one ounce of the sallative sirrup of Roses, and so drink it; fast two houres after from meat, drink, and sleep, and then drink nothing but thin broth.

For the Ptisick, or shortnes of breath.

Take a pint of Hony, clarifie it, and put to it & ij. of flower of Licoras, a quarter of a pound of Currans, two ounces of sweet Fennell-seed bruised, flower of Elecampane roots two drachms, stir all these together into the hony over the fire, then take it off, and eate a little of this in the morning, and at any other time, when you see occasion.
Preratum est.

An excellent Drinke for the Ptisick and Consumption.

Take two quarts of running water, put into it two handfulls of unset Hysop, two handfulls of tops of Rosemary, a handfull of Scabious, a little Lungwort, and Mayden-hayre, nine or ten Figs sliced, a few Elecampane roots, stir all these together.

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cher, boyle it to a quart, and sweeten it with Sugar-candy, drinke hereof three times a day, a little warme, morning fasting, three in the afternoon, and last at night.

For the Dropſie.

TAKE sweet Fennell-seeds, Anniseeds, Parſly-seeds, Coriander-seeds, of each an ounce, Raisins of the sun ſtoned one pound, blew Figs halfe a pound, French Barley two ounces, *Capillus veneris* one handfull, Hartongue, Polipody-roots, Liverwort, Lungwort, ~~and~~ halfe an handfull, red Sage, Penny Royall, Violet leaves, each one handfull, nine tops of Rosemary, inward barke of green Elder one handfull, Liquoras two ounces, boyle all these together in a gallon of ſpring water, to a pottle, then sweeten it with Sugar-candy, and drinke of it when you please: After this take half a peck of Sage of virtue, and red Sage together, and two handfuls of Rue, and ſtill them together, and to drink them altogether.

A Plague Water.

TAKE a pound of Celandine, Rosemary, Balm, Rue, Wormwood, Draggons, Scabious, Pimpernell, Egrimony, Bettony, Angelica, Cardus, Marigold leaves and flowers, Burrage-leaves and flowers,

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flowers, Featherfue, *Rosa solis*, Pellitory of Spain, Pellitory of the wall, red Sage, and Sage of Jerusalem, Setwell, Mother tyme, and Devils bit, Tormentill, of every of these a pound, or lesse, as you see cause proportionably; Tormentill roots halfe so much as of the Hearb, put all these together in a great pot, and let them soke in white wine three dayes and three nights, stopping the pot very close, and stirred two or three times a day, being set in a very coole place, then take out the Hearbs and stillle them, and keep the water in faire glasses, and sett the same in the sun; and if any happen to be sicker of this disease, give them ten spoonfuls of this water bloud warm, so soon as they feele themselves sick, and then let him walk an houre if he be able; if he be not of himselfe, then let him be led about by the armes an houre, let him not eat or drink in the meane time, and then have him to bed; if he vomit it is the better, and if he take it before he sleepe he shall escape (*Deo Iuvante*) the olden the water is, the better it is: This water must be stillled in May, if the Hearbs can be got so early and it is good against the Ague, or any infectious disease that is in the Stomack, being taken before the fit do come.

For heat in the Urine.

TAKE the rinds of Hazell, steepe them in Ale or Beere, and drinke it for your fist and lasse draugh

draught every day, and at any other time, if you please.

Another for the same.

D *Still Purslaine in a common still, and drink of that water a quarter of a pint every morning.*

For a strain causing one to spit bloud.

F *Ake a pint of good Sack, and set it on the fire, and put into it a good piece of fine Sugar, let it stand till it be ready to burn, (burn it not) then rew into it the yolkes of four new layd egges, strain it, brewing it continually till it be thick like Cawdell, then drink a draught thereof first and last, both morning and night; Sirrup of Comhrey is likewise very good for the same purpose.*

A Bag for purging Ale.

F *Ake of Egrimony, Speedwell, Liverwort, Scurvy-grasse, Watercresses, each a good handfull, of Monke, Rhabarb, and red Madder, each halfe an handfull, of Horse Rhadish roots & iiij. liquoras & ij. Sassafrace & iiiij. Sena & viij. sweet Jennell-seeds two drams, four Nutmegs, pick and wash your Hearbs and roots, bruise them all in a morter, and put them all into a bag made of boller; so hang them in three gallons of middle Ale, and*

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and let it worke in the Ale, and after three dayes
you may drink of it as you see occasion.

For to stay vomiting.

Take Roses and boyle them in good strong
Vinegar, and make a Plaister thereof, and ap-
ply it to the stomach.

A secret Powder for wounds.

Take Hipericon leaves and flowers, Millfoy
and Viticella, and stamp them together, and
strow it upon the wound, and round about the
wound when it is dressed, and it doth defend
from Accidents.

Of the Sciaticas.

The Sciatica is a Disease so called, because
cometh in that place of the body called Sci-
atica, and is caused of an evill quality, and grosse humor
that are stayed in that place, because they cannot
passee down: The Cure thereof is with Glister-
ing, Vomits, Purgations, and Unctions, because the
Glisters do evacuate those places next unto it, and
so easeth the humor; the Vomit cleanseth the sto-
mack, the Purgation doth evacuate the body
downwards, and the Unctions dissolve the wind-

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to ease it; so that by these means, you may help the
ciatica.

Against a stinking mouth.

YE must wash your mouth with water and vi-
negar, and chew Mastick a good while, and
then wash your mouth with the decoction of An-
iseeds, Mints, and Cloves sodden in winc.

For a stinking breath.

Eeth two ounces of Commin-seeds bruised in
Da porke of white wine unto a quart, then keep
using to drinke a little thereof at night warme,
e space of fifteen dayes, and it will help.

To make an aking tooth fall out of himselfe,
without any instrument or pain.

Ake wheat-flower, and mix it with the milke
of the Hearb called in Latine *Herba lactaria*,
English Spurge, which is an Hearb well enough
own, and thereof make as it were a paste or
w, with which you shall fill the hole of the
tooth, and leave it in a certain time, and the tooth
will fall out of himselfe; also if you wash your
mouth once every month with wine, wherein the
p of the sayd Hearb hath been sodden; you
will never have pain in your teeth.

An excellent purging Ale called the Ale
health and strength.

Take Saffafrace-wood halfe an ounce, Sarsaparilla three ounces, white Saunders one ounce, Mace a quarter of an ounce, *Lignum Rhodium* China root, each halfe an ounce, *Lignum vitæ* quarter of an ounce; cut the woods as thin as may be into small pieces, and bruise them in a morter and put to them Cowslip flowers, and Roman Wormwood, each an handfull, Sage, Rosemary, Bettony, Mugwort, Balm, and sweet Marjoram each halfe a handfull, a handfull of Hops, boyle these in six gallons of Ale, till it come to four; then put the Woods and Hearbs into six gallons of Ale of the second wort, and boyle it likewise till it come to foure; let it ran from the drunke and put your Ale together, and use it as you do other Ale, put it in a sweet vessell till it be ripe, and then drink it at your pleasure.

A Medicine for the Gout to be taken in ordi-

I. The Pultis.

Take of Manchet about three ounces, the crum only thin cut; let it be boyled in milke till it come to a pulpe, then adde unto it a drachme a halfe of the powder of red Roses, of Saffron graines

graines, oyle of Roses halfe an ounce; let it be spread upon a thin cloth, and applyed luke warm, and continued for three houres space.

2. The bath for the Gout.

Take of Sage leaves halfe an handfull, of Hemlock roots sliced six drachms, of Briany roots halfe an ounce, two handfuls of red Rose leaves; let them be boyled in a pottle of water wherein keele hath been quenched till the liquor come to a quart, after the straining put in halfe a handfull of bay-salt; let it be used with scarlet wool, or scarlet cloth, dipt in the liquor hot, and renewed seven times in the space of an houre, or a little more.

3. The Plaister for the Gout.

Take the Plaister of Diacalcytis as much as is sufficient for the part you mean to cover; let it be dissolved with oyle of Roses in such a consistence as will stick, and spread it upon a piece of Holland, and so apply it.

For a straine.

Take Powder of Corall, and Powder of Rock-amber beads, each halfe a drachme, make them into paste with a little gum-draggon and con-
serve

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serve of red Roses: this you must eate morning and evening, and beware of violent stirring, wince and women, and meats with Pepper.

For a Flux.

Put one ounce of whole Pepper into a quart of new milke, boyle it unto a pint, and drinke halfe a pint therof every morning, and fast three hours after it.

For a Pin and web, or any other Rheume in the Eyes.

Take two new layd eggs, make a hole in the crowns, and put the whites into a sawcer, then put away the yolkes, and take one of the shels and wash it in faire water, and put halfe the white into it; then put in as much white Coperas a Peale, & as much Roch Allome, then fill up the egge with the rest of the whites, rost it in embers and afterwards straine it, drop a drop of it into your eye, lying on your back morning and evening.

Another for Rheume in the eyes.

Take white Archangell flowers, and put them into fallet oyle, and heat them upon a chafing dish of coales, and lay them to the nape of the neck.

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neck, as hot as you can suffer them.

For blear'd and watry eyes.

Take a quarter of a pint of the purest running water, and put it into a violl glasse, and put thereto four ounces of the best white Copperas, being first beaten into very fine powder; then put thereto three or four spoonfuls of red Fennell-water, or for want thereof as many of the sprigs of red Fennell, growing next the root; then lute up the violl close, and set it in a skillet of faire water, and warm it so til it begin to boyle, then take it out, and so keep it for use; let the patient morning and evening have a drop dropped into the eye.

For heat in the Eyes.

Take the white of a new layd Egge, beat it very well, then let it stand and settle, and take a spoonful of the clearest thereof, and as much breast-milke, and so much red Rose-water, as both of them, mingle them well together, put them into a glasse, and when you use it, warme a little thereof bloud-warm, and dip two or three rags folded three or four times double, being very fine, and bind them on the eyes when you go to bed, and in the day time wash therewith your eyes, as often as you please,

A Water for sore Eyes.

Take six drachms of Tutia, made into fine powder, as much Aloes in powder, as much fine Sugar, a pint and an halfe of white wine, as much white Rose-water, put all these into a porcellain glasse, stop it very close, and sun it a mensem, shakering it very wel twice or thrice a day, and so keepe it for your use.

An Electuary for a Consumption.

Take Elecampane roots one pound, wash and scrape them clean; cut them in little square pieces, then take of Rhadishes a quarter of a pound, slice them thin, and as many Wardens as the weight of both these; slice them thin likewise, mingle them together, laying them in Lanes in a Pipkin, and put between every of them some honey, lute up the Pipkin close with paste, and bake it in an Oven with household bread: A pint of honey may be enough for this quantity; when it is cold beat it to a pulpe in a stone morter, and take it as an Electuary morning and evening.

A Julep for a Consumption, or any weak boode.

Take a Capon that is fleshy, and not fat, dress him clean, cut him into about ten pieces, wa-

h

him in white wine, cut every piece by it selfe, and put into every piece a small skewer, that the flesh may not touch the bottome, then put them into a jugge, with a narrow mouth that will hold aboue a pottle, then put to it twenty Raisins of the sun stoned, four Dates quartered, two large Maces, a sprig of Rosemary, stop it up close with a Corke, then lute it with paste, and tie a cloth over it, that no ayre get out or in, then set the jugge in a pottle of water, and set bricks about it that it may not stir, so let it boyle six houres at the least; keep your pot full of water to the neck of the jugge, by having other water ready heated to fil it, then take it out of the pot, and when it hath stood halfe an houre, poure out the Julip; if there be any fat in the top take it off, put to this ten graines of Amber-greese in powder, stir them wel together, and so put them up in your glasse, and take three spoonfuls of this at a time warmed when you go to bed; if the Patient be too hot put lesse, or leave quite out the Amber-greese.

For a Cough, or shortness of breathing.

Take a quart of running water, boyle therein a handful of unset Hysop, til it come to a pine, straine it, and put thereto a quarter of an ounce of Licoras sliced, halfe a handfull of Raisins of the sun stoned, two Figs, two Dates, sweet Fennel,

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Fennel-seeds, and Anniseeds halfe an ounce, boyle these til almost halfe be consumed, then let it rum thorow a strainer, and sweeten the liquor with white Sugar-candy, and drink of it bloud warmed first and last.

A Sirrup for a Consumption and Cough.

Take two handfuls of Elecampine, slice it thin, boyle it in faire water halfe an houres shifting it two or three times, then take two handfuls of Colts-foot, two handfuls of Liverwort, one of Harts-tongue, and two handfuls of Egrimony, one handful of Mayden-haire, a quarter of an handful of Mayden-hysop, an ounce of China root sliced, two ounces of Licoras sliced, a spoonfull of Anniseeds, a good handful of Raisins of the sun stoned, foure or five Figs sliced, two spoonfulls of French-barly bruised, and boyled into two or three several waters; put all these into a pottle of running water, boyle them untill more then halfe be consumed, and strain the liquor from the drugs, and put in your Elecampine boyled before, and a pound and an halfe of Sugar boyle it to a sirrup, and keep it in a gally-pot for your use.

For the Chine Cough.

Take a handful of Rue and stamp it, then mingle it with English hony, and make it into a Conserve, give it mornings and afternoons, and at night to bedward, as much at a time as a Nut.

Another for the same.

Roast an Egge rear, dresse it, and put into it as much flower of Brimstone as will lye upon a two pence, mix it wel together, and let the Patient sup it up every morning fasting.

For the Spleene.

Take of Couch, or Grasse roots, Succory roots, and Fennel roots, of each halfe an ounce, of the Barke of Caper, and Barke of Tamarisk, each two drachms, Currans and Capers washt from the Salt, each three drachms, boyle these in the belly of a Chicken, with a branch of Time, and put in the bottome of a white loaf.

For a Flux.

Take Barke of an Oake from the Tanners, grind it to powder, and searce it, put it into

G 3 *new*

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new milke , and boyle them very wel together, eate of this pap every morning , and what other times you please.

*Another for the same, being also good for
a weak back.*

Take stale bread, or ship-bisket, grate it, and put it into a quart of new milke, with a good stick of Cynomon, and a good piece of Isinglasse, boyle it to a pint , and thereof morning and evening you may take what you please.

For a weake back, or the whites.

Take an ounce of Cynomon , an ounce of white Comphry roots , one ounce of Polipodian of the oak, three ounces of white Sugar-candy, make all these into powder, mingle them together, and take as much at a time thereof as wil lye upon a six penny piece , every morning for the space of five dayes , and so likewise in the afternoon , and drink a draught of red wine within an hour after every taking.

A Plaister for the swelling of the stones.

Take Cow-dung, and seeth the same in milke, then make a Plaister thercof, and lay it meetly hot upon the swelling:

Another

Another for the swelling of the stones.

TAKE Commiseed, Anniseed, and Fennugrecke, of each a like portion, seeth them in Ale, and stamp them, and temper them with fresh May butter, or a little oyle Olive, and apply it to the sore.

Another for the same in the beginning of the griefe.

IF there be much inflamation in the Cods, you may make an Oyntment of Planten, the yolke of an egge, and oyle of Roses, stir them wel about, and apply it to the griefe twice or thrice in a day; if the pain be great, and the Patient of a good age, and of strong complexion; if the Preuises will not help, make a Plaister after this sort, iij. Take Henbane leaves a handful, Mallow leaves a handful and an halfe, seeth them wel in clear water, then stamp them and stir them, and with the broath, Bean-flower, Barly-flower, oyle of Roses and Camomile sufficient, make it up, and put it on the swelling lukewarroe; Henbane is good (as *Avicen* saith) to dissolve the hardness of the stones by a secret quality.

A Pultis for a sore breast.

Take new milke and white bread grated, Mal-
lows, and red Rose leaves, each an handful, then chop them and boyle them together til it be
thick, then put in Hony and common Turpentine, spread it on a cloth and apply it to the sore.

Another for the same.

Take a quart of faire water, halfe a pint of oat-
meale, two handfuls of Smalledge, halfe a
handfull of red Nettles, boyle all these well toge-
ther, being first chopt, and put in a quarter of a
pound of Sheeps suet minced, stir them well on
the fire, and apply part thereof as hot as the Pati-
ent can suffer it.

*For an Ague in the breast, as also to dry
up the Milke.*

Take good *Aqua vita*, Linseed oyle, warme
them in a dish, and dip therein two clothes fit
for the breasts, and apply them as hot as can be
endured, lay also a little lump of Flax tow under
each Arme, being well dried and warme, and
dresse the breasts therewith morning and eve-
ning.

For

For a swell'd face.

Take Rosemary leaves, mince them, boyl them with milke and oatmeale to a Pultis, then put thereto a spoonful of hony, apply it as oft as ther is cause, and as hot as the Patient can suffer it.

For any ordinary sorenesse.

Take a pint of Ale yest, three or four handfuls of groundsel. household leaven as much as an egge; set the yest upon the fire, and then crum the leaven into it, and let it boyle a little while, and then put in the hearbs and the roots, and let it be boyled thick, and lay some of it on a cloth every morning and evening, and this will both draw, break, and heale.

For a Fistula.

Take a handful of Sage, wash it, pick and spread it, boyle it in a pint of milke, til it be tender, then take a penny worth of Flax seed, beat it to powder, and when the Sage is tender, thick the milke with the Flax-seed, when it is boyled put thereto a penny worth of oyl of Roses, use this two or three dayes twice a day.

For

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For a Felon or Boyle.

TAke halfe a pint of new milke, and put some grated bread into it, boyle them together, then put thereto a handful of Smalledge, as much Southernwood chopped fine, so boyle them to a Pultice, and when it is boyled, stir into it almost a spoonful of Castle Sope scraped.

For a Burn or Scald.

TAke three handfuls of the green rinds of Elder, as much green Goose dung, beat these, and boyle them a pretty while in a pound of fresh butter, strain it out very hard, and keep it in an earthen pot, stir it til it be almost cold; and when you use it melt thereof, and anoynt the sore with a feather, and lay a Primrose leafe next the sore.

Another for the same.

TAke Barrows grease, red Sage, Sengreene, chop them and boyle altogether, then strain it and use it.

For the Mother.

TAke a great red Onion, and cut a round hole therein, and fil it with black Sope, and roast it

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in Embers til it be soft, and apply it to the Navel
as hot as may be.

For the same.

Give the Patient a good draught of fair water
and wheat flower mingled together, bow
the Patient forward, and burn Partridge feathers
before them in a chafing-dish with coals.

*To cure Cornes in the feet, and the cause
of them.*

THe matter whereof Cornes are engendred is a
certain hot humour, whereof nature striveth to
be disburthened and discharged, and is properly
cærmed a Callowes matter, and this humour na-
ture endeavouring to expell, forceth it out unto
the lower parts of the body, even unto the very
extremity of the toes, where it cannot passe any
further by reason of the hardnesse of the skin,
whereby it often engendreth a hard tumor in the
skin, which many times doth increase, and grow
in hardness, causing such pain, that it doth not on-
ly hinder their going that are troubled therewith,
but also many times breaketh their sleepe in the
night: This kind of tumor is commonly called
Callo, or Cornes, and infinite number of people
are troubled with this Malady; and many have

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pretended much for the cure of them, but very few have perfectly arrived at it; they may be very well eased, but the perfect cure of them is seldom, if at all compleated; the best way is therefore to pare them with a sharp knife unto the botome, where you shal find a certain matter; but if you find none, pare them until the flesh be tender, and then dresse it with the oyle of Sulphure, or artificial Balsome, and it will much help it; likewise the leaden plaister formerly mentioned in this booke is very profitable for easing Cornes, being plaister wise applyed thereto; the juyce of House-leeke if it can be conveniently applyed hath been approved very effectuall for this purpose.

An excellent Oyntment for the Stone and Cholick.

TAKE Broom-buds ready to blow clean picked from the stalkes, halfe a pound, and beat them very smal in a morter, then mix them with May butter clarified, as much as shal be sufficient to make it into an Oyntment, and keep it close stopt in a vessel eight dayes, then seeth it and strain it, and therewith anoint the Patient very warme evening and morning.

For

For windē or chodick in the belly.

TAKE a Rose-cake and toast it at the fire with
vinegar thrown upon it, and lay it as hot to
your belly as you may suffer it.

For inflammations in wounds. *

TAKE of the juyce of the hearb called Pimper-
nel, and of Sempervive, of each halfe a pound,
of oyle Olive one pound, put them all into a ves-
sel to boyle until halfe be consumed, then put
thereto of butter foure ounces, and of Valerian
halfe an ounce, and make therceof an oyntment,
and use it as you see occasion.

Against the swelling of the Leggs.

TAKE the juyce of Walwort, Wax, Vinegar,
and Barly meale, of each like quantity, boyle
it, and make a plaister, and bind it upon the lere,

An excellent Preservative against the
Plague.

TAKE Aloes Sicatrina, Cynomion, and Mirrhe,
each three drachms, Cloves, Mace, Lignum A-
loes, Mastick, Bole armonick of each halfe a
drachme,

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drachme, let them be stamped very small in a cleane morter, then mingle them together, and after keepe them in some close vessel for your use; take of this medecine every morning two penay wright in halfe a glasse of white wine, with a little Cinnamon water, and drink it in the morning fasting betimes, when you feare any infectious ayre, and by Gods help it will defend you.

*An excellent Plaister to dissolve Tumors
which King Henry the Eight used for
the swelling in his Legs.*

Take the roots of Marsh Mallows, wash and pick them clean, then slit them and take out the pith, then cut them in small pieces and bruise them, then take the quantity of a pound of them and put them in a new earthen pot, and adde thereto of Linseed and Fenugreeke, each two ounces bruised, then put thereto Malmesie and white wine, each a pint, and stir altogether, and let them stand infused two or three dayes, then stirre them over a fire, and stirre it till it grow thick and slimy, then take it off, and strain it thorow a new Canvas cloth, then take oyle of Roses a quart and wash it in white wine and Rose water very well; then take the oyle cleane from the water and wine, and set it over the fire in a brasie pan alwayes stirring it, and put thereto the powder of

Lytharge

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Lytharge of Gold, and Lytharge of Silver, each eight ounces, of Ceruse six ounces, or red Corrall two ounces, of Bole Armonick and Draggons bloud, each one ounce; make these into very fine powder, and searce them, then put them into the oyle over the fire, alwayes continuing your stirring it, then put in of the Mucylage made of the Mallow roots before, ten ounce, by little and little at once; and when it is boyled enough, which you shall perceive by the hardness or softness thereof; if you drop a drop of it on the bottome of a cleane pewter dish, if it be hard, take it off fr^m the fire, and when it is neer cold make it up in roles, and keep them in Parchment for your use.

*A marvelous remedy to cure the Pestilence,
Carbuncles, and such like.*

Take the seed or berries of Ivy, that groweth on trees or wals, and gather the sayd berries very ripe, dry them in the shadow, and keep them in a box of wood as a precious thing; and if any be infected with the Pestilence, take of the sayd berries, and beat them to powder, and give the Patient of the sayd powder as much as will lye upon a groat in a glasse of white wine, then cover him ver-
y hot in his bed, and let him sweat very well, then let him change his shirt and the sheets if you can conveniently; some have taken of this pow-
der

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der over night and been perfectly well in the morn-
ing.

How a man may preserve himself in time
Pestilence against infectious Ayres.

Because the evill humors that be in mans body
make it more apt and easie to receive the con-
ruption and infection of the Ayre ; it is good
to keep the stomach and the head clean purged ,
not to overcharge it by eating and drinking , but all
staine from all exceſſe thereof , and also from
grosse meats , and to purge himselfe often gently
with some easie purgation , as of Cassia , Rhabard ,
Mastick pills , Aloes , or the like : It is also good
eate in your pottage things that purge the blou-
as Burrage , Zugglas , Succory , Lettice , and such
like ; and above all , not to keep your stomach
vercharged , nor too empty , and in the mornynge
betimes to take some of these preservative med-
cines as Rue Figs , & Walnuts , which is very good
against all infections , or else take some Confect
as the pill of Citron Confect , and after meales
use the seeds of Citron Confect in Sugar , which
is very good against all manner of venome and
poysone : And likewise at your meales to eate the
white and inside of a Citron with a little Sugar
and to eate it with meat as men eate Lemmons
the morning , at noon , and night . It is also ver-

good to bath and wash your hands, your temples, your pulses, and your nose with vineger rose, or with other vineger, whereunto you may adde a little Camphire, Rose water, *Lignum Alces*, *Xylbalsamum*, if you can get it, it not use a little Cydonion instead therent: It is alwayes very good to keep such kind of vineger by you in some viol, for to use it when time shall require, for it is a very good preservative; and if you cannot have the vineger compound as is prescribed, then you may use vineger of compound wine; also it is very good to carry about you some good perfume, either in your Gloves, or Handkercheife, or to hang it about your neck; your house ought to be kepe as clean as possible, not favouring of pisse, or such smoky smells; keep it shu, and often washed, and beware ye keep no foule and stinking clothes in your house, you may also often burn in your house the wood and leaves of a Bay-tree, of Rosemary, Juniper, and Cyprus, use it often, likewise Pitch, Rosin, and Olibanum, burning it in the midst of the house or chamber, principally at night, and in the morning: Likewise Orenge and Lemon pils, Storax *calamita*, and *Labdanum*, be very good for this purpose. As concerning the disposition of the mind, ye must consider, that Sorrow, Anger, Sadness, or Melancholy, do corrupt the bloud and other humors, weaken the heart and spirits, deprave and hurt nature, therefore ev-

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Every man ought to avoyd them as much as is possible ; and if a man be over much merry, or given to pleasure, it diueth and enlargeth the pores and passages of the seed of man and the heart, so that he is thereby the more inclined, and more apt to receive the evill ayre and venome, penetrating into his body, also a man must beware of drinkeing much wine ; therfore it is good to use temperance and moderation in all things, and above all things let a man alwayes have a sure hope and confidence in God, ever be ready and disposed to dye when he shall please to call us, not so much esteeming this mundane or worldy life, or fearing so much death, which is no other thing than an issue or departing out of this troublesome life full of miseries and calamities, and an entrance into an ever blessed and eternall life, replenished with all joy, solace, and pleasure, which God hath prepared for all them that love him through Jesus Christ.

To breake the Stone.

Take the stones of a Cock of a year old ; them and beat them into fine powder, give it the party diseased to drinke in white wine also the stones of a Colt made into powder, drunk in white wine, is good for the same.

A very approved good excicative Plaister for
all kinds of Ulcerations, as well of the legs,
as other parts of the body.

Take of Lytharge in powder one pound, of
Oyle of Roses one pint, of white Wax 2ij.
of Mirrhe and Olibanum, each 2ij. of white wine
and of Urine, of each halfe a pound, of white
wine vineger a quarter of a pound, of Nighishade
and Plantain, of each halfe a handfull: Put the
herbs in a morter with the vineger, and st mpe
them together, and wring out the Juyce, and put
unto it the vineger and wine aforesayd; and thus
you must make your Plaister, melt your oyle and
wax together in a faire pin, and let it boyle, then
by little and little put in your Lytharge, alwayes
stirring it, afterwards pur in your Juyces by little
and little, keeping it stirring till you hav put in
all, and be sure it be well stirred that it settle not
to the bottome, and so let it boyle stirring it well
till the juyces be consumed; then last of all, put in
your Mirrhe and Olibanum in fine powder, and
stir it till it be cold; if it be too hard make it soft-
er with oyle of Roses, if it be too soft boyle it
harder according to art, &c.

The virtues of this Plaister.

THIS is a speciall Plaister for all kinds of Ulcerations, and old fested sores, as well of the legs as of any other parts of the body, for it hath great virtue alterative, resolutive, and excicative, provided alwayes the body be throughly and univerally purged, as often as need shall require.

A good Cerate called Hydrelæon Galeni.

TAKE of Lythargy of Silver one pound, of cleare fair water, of pure oyle each two pound; the Lytharge is to be made in pure fine powder, and the other to be stirred together in a morter of stone, then boyle them on a soft and small fire of coales; the medicine should properly be made in the sun, that it be the whiter, and the fire vanishing, you must still adde fresh coales untill you have boyled these together to the thickness and substance of a Cerate, then preserve it for these uses. It doth refrigerate, and therefore is profitable in Ulcers and Tumors, for it suffereth not any humor to flow unto them, and that which is already come it expelleth, it healeth itchings in Wounds, Boches, and malignant Ulcers.

adT

Anthonis

Another for Rhumatick Passions and greene
wounds, it doth exciccate and dry.

Take Lytharge of Silver one pound, of pure
Oyle, and of the best white wine, of each one
pound, mix them and boyle them to a Cerate as
the former.

A precious Oyntment good for all kind of Scie-
ticas, dry itches, straines of sinews or
vains, for any burning with gun-
powder, scingles, blisters, venoms.

Take Organy, Mints, Time, Hysop, Spike
leaves and flowers, Wormwood, Featherfew,
Orpen, Sage, Vervain, Costmary, Betony, Mary-
old, Stems and flowers, each a good handfull,
and of Valerian two good handfulls, take the cen-
treest part of the leaves from the heart stalkes,
imp them very small, and seech them in a clean
pan with two pound of Barrows grease finely
yed, and four ounces of Deers suet, stir it dili-
gently the space of an houre, then strain it into a
clean pan, let it stand all night, the next morning
take out the water, underneath the oyntment, take-
g none but the purest of it, set it on the fire a-
gain, melt it, skum it clean, put thereto four
ounces

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ounces of Deeres suet, then take it off, and let it stand all night as before, then warm it a little, and take it out on a clean boord, and cleanse the botome of it, and keep it for your use, it will last seven years.

*For Aches, Bruises, Gouts, Stitches, Pal-
sies, Cramps, &c.*

Take Sage, Rue, of each one pound. Wormwood and Bayes, each halfe a pound, Sheep suet three pound, all these must be stamped together till none of the suet be seen, but all one then put thereto of oyle olive a pottle, and work it well together, and after put it into a fine Basom and cover it close, and let it stand eight dayes and then take it out altogether and breake it into brasse pan, making a soft fire under it, stirring it till the herbs becom crackling, and hard, and then take it off, and when it is cold straine it and put to it an ounce of oyle of spike, and anoint the greit therewith warme.

For the falling sickness.

Take the hinder part of a skull, beat it to powder and give it the party in Sirrup of viole as much as a pease at a time.

To draw out the Ague from any sore
or in the legs.

Take wormwood and henbane, each a handfull; shred them into a quart of milk, put in a handfull of red rose leaves, and as much beaten oatenmeale as will make it a pultis, a good quantity of wines grease, and when it is wel boyled apply it to the sore very hot.

For a bold sore running with
thinne matter.

Take running water and white wine vinegar each a pint, boyle them halfe away, then boyle herein a new peice of holland, thus bath with his liquor a place a hands bredth above the sore, and lay the cloth on the same place; do it morning and evening.

For swelling in the knees or any other place
that commeth of wind.

Take a quantity of sacke, put therein some rosemary and a little pepper grosely beaten, set them all into a stone jugge, stop it close and let it boyle softly untill halfe be consumed, then answere therewith that is grieved, as hot as

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may bee, then dipp a linnen ragge and binde it on
the place, two or three times a day and keepe it
warme.

To dissolve any knob or hard swelling.

Take of the whitest Frankinsense, and the
white of an egge, beat them to a salve, and ap-
ply it.

*For the Gout, and all manner of Aches and
Bruises, an Oynment.*

Take Violet leaves and flowers, Primrose leav-
es and flowers, Cowslip leav-
es and flowers, Elder leav-
es and flowers, white Lilly flowers, St
Johns Wort, Ragwort, Mugwort, Sage, Pepper
Snalledge, Marjoram, Lavander, Southernwood
Rosemary, Rose leaves blown, Rue, Lavandert
Cotton, Featherfue, Tansie, Lovage, Mints, Cam-
momile, Time, Clary, Oyle of Jerusalem, Penny
Royal, Safron of the Willow, Hytop, Balmes
white Mints, Marygolds, Pyoneys leaves, Bay
leaves, Dill: Take of each of these Herbs
handfull, and bruise them in a morter, and pu-
sh them in a pan, with a potte of sweet sallet oyle
and a quart of white wine, then set it over the
fire, and let it boyle softly untill the wine be com-
poured, stuting it all the while, then take it from
the

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the fire, and let it coole, when you anoynt here-with, you must chate it in by the fire, and apply next unto the place a picce of bladder, that the cloth drinke not up the oyle.

For a Ringworm in the neck.

Take Hounds tongue, that is white and dry, stamp it, and put it in an earthen pot with wine untill it be thick, spread it, and apply it.

For the Sciatica.

Take a quart of the oyle of Trotters, and put thereto three handfuls of Neppe, two handfuls of Camomile, boyle them all on a soft fire, till it be very green, then strain out the Hearbs, and put into it an ounce of Ginger finely beaten and scarred, and stir it together as it cooleth, and chafe the place that is grieved against the fire with this Oynment both morning and evening.

For a Sore fested with bloud.

Take Lithurge of Gold scur ounces, oyle Olive, yong Swines grease, each of them two ounces, green Copperas a quarter of an ounce, Ceruse halfe an ounce, seeth them altogether on the fire continually stirring them, and in the boyling put into it

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it three ounces of white W^x, and when it is boyled to a pure white, take it off, and stir it till it be cold, there anoynt your hands with oyle and worke it up in Roles, wrap it in oyled Papers, and keep it in a close box.

A green Salve to heale any Sore.

TAKE Bores grease white washed and well drayned halfe a pound, of the leaves and flowers of St. Johns Wort, and Knot-grasse, each a handfull, of Ashen leaves two handfuls, beat them first very small, and then mingling them with the grease, beat them again, and boyle them a good space, stirring them, then put in two ounces of yellow Wax, and a spoonfull of Turpentine, so let these boyle a little, and then make it up.

A Salve for a new wound.

TAKE Elecompane leaves, English Tobacco, the great Orpin, Jacobs Ladder, of each halfe a handfull, beat these in a morter very fine, then put to them above halfe a pound of barrows grease, beat them well together, untill the grease be very green, and then set them on a soft fire, a good space, stirring it continually, then put to them yellow Wax and Rozen, of each one ounce, Turpentine one spoonfull, Camphite and Allome, of each

A Description of the lady of Mar. 107

each a little quantity, boyle them together, then take them off and strain them, &c.

*A Medicine for the Ague to apply to the
wrists.*

Take nine leavs of red Sage, as much Rue, and about twenty leaves of stock Gilly flowers, cut all these very small upon a trencher, then take two pieces of Calves leather, about four fingers breadth, and spread the same with Venice Turpentine, and upon the Turpentine spread the aforesayd Hearbs, and upon the Hearbs you must scrape a Nutmeg, so lay it to the wrists, an houre before the fit, and when you perceive the fit coming, let the party eat a rost, sopped in *Aqua vita* and Pepper.

For the green sicknesse approved.

Take one ounce of the filings of Steele, and steep it four dayes in the best wine vineger, then set it before the fire to dry, and then beat it to powder, and searce it very small; then take two ounces of Anniseeds, and beat them, and searce them small, and one ounce of fine Sugar, beaten and searced, then mingle them together, and put into it a spoonfull of powder of red Corral, there must be thrice as much Anniseeds and Sugar, as there is

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is Steele. They must take it in a morning fasting, as much as will lye upon a knives point at three times, and as much more two houres before supper, and use some moderate exercise after it till they sweat, after this take a Purge.

*A purging dyet Ale for the Dropſie, Scurvy,
and to open the Liver and Spleen.*

Take Dock roots, Madder roots, Horse-Radish roots, Smalledge roots, Polipody of the Oak, *Sarsaparilla*, Caper and Tamarisk roots, of each two ounces, Egrimony, Mayden haire, Ceterack, Tamarisk, Scurvy-grasse, Brook-lime, Watercresses, green Wormwood, each one good handfull, *Sesua* six ounces, Hermodactils, Mechoacan, Rhabarbe, Agarick, each one ounce, Anniseeds, sweet Fennel-seeds, Sassafrace, and Liquoras, each one ounce, Cynomon, Ginger, Mace, each halfe an ounce, put all these in a bag, with two gadds of Steele, and hang it in four gallons of new Ale, letting them worke together, with a pint of the juyce of Scurvy-grasse, drinke hereof mornings and evenings.

A Drinke for the Ricketts.

Take a handfull of the bark of Ivy, as much of the bark of Ash, a good handfull of Tamarisk,

marisk, put it into two gallons of Beere, and when it is a fortnight old, let the Child drinke it with meat, and at all times for six weekes, or two moneths, spring and fall; put in likewise Rhabarb one ounce sliced, to this quantity of drink.

For the Plague.

TAKE three pints of Milmsey, or else Muskadine, and boyle therein Sage and Rue, each a handfull, till a pint be wasted, then strain it, and set it over the fire again, and put to it three penny worth of long Pepper, and halfe an ounce of Ginger, and a quarter of an ounce of Nutmegs, all beaten together; so let it boyle a little together, then put therein four penny worth of Mithridate, two penny worth of Treacle, and a quarter of a pint of Angelica water; take of this a spoonfull in the morning or evening, and sweat upon it, if the party be infected, it's effectuall; likewise for the small Pox, Measles, Surfets, and such like diseases.

For old Wounds, Ulcers, Cankers, Scabs, Itch,
or Fistulaes.

TAKE Virginia Tobacco stalkes one pound, spring water a gallon, boyle it to three pints, put it in a bottle, the longer you keep it the better;

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ter ; the way to use it is, to wet a Linnen cloth in the water a little warmed , and so bath wel the wound or place, and then lay the wet cloth thereon ; although this medicine be but cheape and homely , make use of it , and you wil confessse itt secret worthy your acceptance.

For the Megrism.

Take Bettony, Vervaine, Camomile, Featherfue, Wormwood, Rosemary, each alike, putt them into a bag, and seeth them in white wine, and lay them to the head as hot as you can suffer it.

To procure easie delivery in women.

Take Pippins , and cut them in thin slices, and try them in a small frying pan with oyle sweet Almonds , and let them eate thereof in the mornings , and at four of the clock in the afternoon, use it constantiy til you are brought to be and aroynt the Belly and Matrix with oyle sweet Almonds , and Spermaceti , mingled together and warmed once every day, or more if you can conveniently.

An Oyntment for Rheumatick Eyes.

Take Hogs Lard wel tryed & ij. set to sleep red Rose water six houres , then wash well

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twelve times in white wine, wherein *Lapis Tutia* and *Lapis Caluminaris* have been quenched; then adde the *Caluminaris* and *Tutia*, being heat red hot and quencht in white wine, as before six times, *Ana* ij. *Lapis Bomeris* ij. Aloes twelve graines; scđd Pearle prepared six graines, mix it very well together, and adde a little Fennel water, as much as shal be necessary to make it liquid enoughe. Anoynt the eye-lids herewith, it wil take away spots, or any thing that groweth about the eyes.

For a Quinzie.

Take *Album Grecum* in powder, and a handfull of Rue beat smal, boyle them in sweet sallet oyle, til they become thick, then spread it on a cloth plastrwise, and apply it to the sore from eare to eare.

Against the tremkling of the Heart, and Convulsion fits.

Take powder of Gold one penny worth, six penny weight of Amber, six penny weight of Pearle, six penny weight of Corrall, Bezoar five grains, halfe an ounce of Pioney root, twelve penny weight of the skul of an Anatomy; make them all into powder, take as much as wil lie on a six pence in a spoonful of endive water every morning,

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morning, and drinke a good draught after it.

To boyle Turpentine, for the running of
the Reynes.

First wash it, then boyle it in Plantane, or recde
Rose water, til it come to the consistence of
Wax, then make it into pills, whereof take three
or four when you go to bed.

To prevent miscarrying, and stop the Reds.

Take Claret wine a quart, Mouseare, Sheps
heards purse, *Ana M.* i. boyle it all together
with a stick of Cynomon, and sweeten it with Sug-
gar, and drink a draught often warme.

To stay vomiting bloud by reason of an in-
ward bruise.

Quench Steele in milk, and drink it often, and
take *Sperma Ceti* in any warm drink once or
twice.

To breake a Boyle or Felon.

Take a great Onion, cut off the top, and take
so much out of it as you may fill it up with
halfe a spoonful of Treacle, and cover it with the
piece again, bind it with a thread and roast it in
the

the Embers in a brown paper, and when it is rosted, breake it and mingle it together, and apply it to the Boyle or Sore which you would have broken.

For a Child broken in the belly.

Take Polipody of the wall, Juniper Berries, Comphrey roots, the skin of the yolke of an egge, dry all these, and beat them to powder, then put therein a pint of good Ale, and give it every morning.

For the falling sicknesse.

Take Gold, Pearle, Corral, Bezoar, and Amber, ~~and~~ 3 4. single Pioney seeds as much, and single Pioney roots a like quantity, in powder, and take as much of the powder as will lie on a groat, in a spoonfull of white endive water, every morning fasting, until a quarter of a pint of water be in such manner spent.

For the Collick.

Take Figs good store, and new Mustard made with Vinegar, stamp them wel together, and put them into a linnen bag, and as hot as you can suffer it lay it on, and hold it to the Navel and belly.

I For

For bleeding at Nose.

Take Hempe, or a hempen halter, and weare it about your neck.

A Water to take away Wheales, Pusbes, Kernels, Swellings, Bunches, and Warts.

Take oyle of bay two pound, white Frankincense, Mastick, Gum Arabick, and Turpentine, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. beat the Mastick, Gum, and Frankincense, then mingle them altogether, distill them in a Limbeck; and after put into that water halfe a pound of the Ashes of Earth burned, and then distill it again, and keep it as a treasure to bestow on your best friends.

A Water for the head ach, and to cause rest in weakness, or childbed women.

Take Primrose leaves, and Wood Betton each M. i. steepe them twelve houres in much new milke as wil cover them; then fayrelye them together, then steep in this water two good handfuls of Cowslip flowers, and one good handful of Violet flowers, and one good handful of sweet Hysop; so let it stand four houres, then stil altogether, and give six or eight spoonfuls a time.

time, warme with a little Sugar.

*An Oyntment to swage a swelled sore Breast,
or any other swelling.*

Take Egremony and boyle it in Butter ; or Hogs Lard, to an Oyntment , and therewith anoynt the swelled breast ; also Egremony boyled in milke, and thicked up with bread and a little honey put into it , and layd to the breast, asswages a hard swelled breast.

For bleeding Gums.

Take the thin shaving of a piece of Spanish Leather, and hold between the Gums , stayes

For the dead Palsie.

Take foure penny worth of the horne that groweth in the inside of a horse knee , dried and beat to powder ; give it with two spoonfuls of the juyce of the green leaves of Perewinckles infit, and let them drinke a draught of Sack after it, and sweat, do this every other day for three dayes, and tie the strings of the Perewinkle about the dead member , and shift them every other day ; these strings cure the cramp , being tyed on the sieved place.

*For the Gout stiches, and to open obstructions,
most excellent.*

R. Halfe a pound of red Sanders, and steep it: in a pint and a halfe of white wine, let it steep all night, the next morning strain it and drink it; do this two or three dayes together, then forbeare it: as long; after take it againe, in halfe a score times: taking, it hath cured those of the Gout, which for three year: together have not been able to go; it doth worke upwards and downwards, and will for a little time make them sick, but is most harmless.

For a Plurisie of windie.

Take Horse-dung, Camomile, and Parsley fryed with Butter and Vineger, and apply it: hot as may be suffered, divers times, or wet Ryemeale in the parties water, and make a Cake of it; slit the Cake in the middle, and spread it with London Treacle, and apply it to the side.

For the wind, Mother, or Convulsions.

Take Corral, Amber, and Jet, *ana* like weight: beat them into fine powder, take the quantity of an Hazel Nut, and put it into a spoone with some Cawdle or Broth; take two or three spoones

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spoonfuls in a morning, and eat not in two or three houres after.

A soveraigne Water for old Ulcers.

Take two penny worth of pure white Copperas, put into it a pint of pure Spring water, set it on a soft fire, that it may only sumpre, take off the scum with a Feather; so soon as the Copperas is dissolved take it off, and put it into a glasse, or stone bottle, the longer it is kept the better it wil be.

Use this defensive Plaister.

Bole Armorick, the white of an Egge, and white wine Vineger, and to keep the Orifice open, put into it Gentian Wood.

For heat in the Back.

Take juyce of Lemmons and Vineger, and dip a cloth in it, and apply it to the back often-times.

For the head ach.

Take oyle of Wormwood, strong Vineger, and Rose water, and mingle them together, and boyle them, and lay them as hot as you may suffer it.

To dry up a Sore that issues with water.

Take Ale or Beer, and boyle in it Sage til it be strong, then put in a smal quantity of Allome and Hony, and bath the part ill affected, and lay of the Sage leaves that were boyled on the sore place.

For the Mother. For y^e Mother

Take about Michaelmas time the ripest and rankest Nettle seeds you can get, dry them in the Sun, or in an Oven, and so keep them close in a paper, and when the Patient feeles the Mother to rise, take a spoon heaped of these seeds beat in a morter, in white wine or Beer, and let them drink it.

For the Piles.

Rx. White Starch in powder, and put on the Piles, or a great Onyon rost it, spread it flat, and spread it over with Mithridate, and apply it warm.

For the Rickets.

Take sallet Oyle one pint, Cammomile with the flowers three handfulls, strip it from the stalkes, boyle one handfull first, in the Oyle and take it up, then the second and the third, then put the

the Cammoimile into 3 bags; and anoint the sides
striking it downwards with the Oyle, then lay
on the bags warme, anoint it twice a day where
the knots are, and lay speedewell in their drinke
continually, then take a purge of Rhabarb, five or
sixe graines in powder, in posset use it nine dayes
together, then cease a fortnight and use it againe.

An Ointment for the Rickets.

Take Rosemary, Bayleaves, Cammomile, tops of Lavender, Alehoof, unset Hisop, unset time *ana* M i. shred together; and beate in a morter and boyled together in a pound of fresh butter an houre, then straine it out, and with this anoynt the Child, his sides, knees, and downe to his feet, Evening and Morning, a quarter of an houre, this must be made in May. Take cloves of Fox fernc root *alias osmond* bruised and boyled in milke, take it in the morning fasting, and fast an houre after it, and make the root in powder and give it in Beere.

Sirrup for the Rickets.

Take running water, one quart, Mayden haire, Sage of Ierusalem, Coltsfoot each one ounce, Licoras sliced, Anniseeds bruised, *ana*, halfe an ounce, boyle all these to the halfe, then straine it, put to it fine Sugar, a pound and a half, pearle pre-

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pared & iij boyle altogether, then straine it and
give your Childe one spoonfull first and last.

Pils to stay vomitting and cleanse the stomacke.

Take Alloes *Siccatrixa*, adde to it Nutmeg
grated, two or three drops of Sallet Oyle, as
much *Aquavita*, and a little Sirrup of Roses when
it is dissolved together, put a droppe of Oyle on
your fingers, make it in Pils, whereof take two in
a morning.

*The Palsie oyle to make to annoynt twice a day for
any ach or benummedness.*

Take Neats-foot oy'e, Rosemary tops, sweet
Marjoram, of each two handfuls, Lavander
topsor leaves, before it shoot to blow two hand-
fulls, red Sage, Camomile, Wormwood, Time,
and Hysop, each one handful, chop them smal and
put them to the oyle, and let them boyle apace til
the Hearbs be changed, and the Oyntment of a
fair green colour, then strain it out, and keep it in
a Glasse close stopt for use, it wil last seven yeares
in its ful force and vertue; if you cannot have the
Lavander green when you would use it, you may
take it dry, and likewise the other hearbs, but
then you must take the greater quantity; I made
this Oyntment at Michaelmas last, for one who
was

was suddenly stroken in her limbs, so that she was not able to stand, and was afflicted with violent pain; it was on the Sabbath day she was taken about ten in the morning, I prepared the Medicine by two in the afternoon, wherewith she was annoynted, and (by Gods blessing) was very wel by night, and so hath continued. $\Delta\delta\xi\alpha\pi\delta\Theta\omega$. It was at *Wokingham*, where I was unprovided of the Hearbs, in my own Garden, where I had not much residence (though too long for my purse) and I was enforced to buy them at a Gardners, who shewed me an exact *Wokingham* conscience, and as most of that Town do, he made a vertue of my urgent necessity, and made me pay sawce for my Hearbs, although you would judge them but of smal price; this I record here, only to learn others to beware of *Wokingham*, lest they pay for it as deare as I have done.

For the Stone in the Kidneys, and them that make bloudy water.

Take milke and make a clear Posset, wherein boyle a handful of Plantain, a stick or two of Licoras, a slice or two of Comphrey root, drinke thereof first and last, and sometimes drinke the juoce of Plantain by it selfe, or in Beer. Take also Pils of Turpentine washt in Plantain water, and made up in Pils with Gum Arabick, and wrapt up in

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in Sugar or Conserve of Roses, and swallowed.

For a Burn or Scald.

Take thorne Apple leaves, stampe them or cuue them smal, and boyle them in Hogs Lard to an Oyntment. *Probatum.*

Jay powder for the falling sickness.

Take a Jay, pul off the Feathers, then take out the guts, and fil it ful with Comminseeds and Anniseeds, and then bake it til it is dry to beat teer powder, with the head on and legs, drinke this in Portage or Ale.

Flos Unguentorum, or the flower of Oyntments.

Take Rozen, Perozen, each halfe a pound, *Olibanum*, Deeres suet, or Sheeps suet, and white Wax, of each four ounces, Mastick and Mirrhe, of each an ounce, Venice Turpentine two ounces, white wine a pottle; your Wax and Suet being finely shred, must be first molten upon a soft fire, then put in your Rozen and Perozen, and stir them wel til they be melted, then strain the stiffe into a hot pan, then have ready your *Olibanum*, Mastick, and Mirrhe, ground smal and finely searced, and let

let it all melt together, your whitewine being something warm, poure in by little and little, then take it from the fire, and put in the Turpentine, and stir it, and last of all the Camphire in powder, and stir it til it be cold, and make it up in Roles, and keepe it in red Leather to your use, as the best and most precious Salve that can be made.

The Virtues of it.

THIS Medicine is good for all manner of Diseases, following, *viz.* for all wounds, and it is most cleansing, and wel soken, and gendreth flesh, and suffereth no corruption in a wound, nor no evil flesh to be gendred therein; it is good for the head ach, and singings in the brain, for all manner of Impostumes, for sounding in the eares, and for sinews that are sprung or cut, and draweth out a broken bone, or thorne, or any thing that is in a wound; it is good for biting or stinging of a venomous Beast, and it healeth all manner of Bortches without, it is good for a Fester, Canker, *neli tangere*, it draweth out all ach of the Liver, spleen, or Reines, healeth the Emrods, and is a good Seare-cloth for Gouts, and pestilent Diseases.

The

*The manner how to cut the Plasters of this
Medicine to cure these Diseases under
written, viz.*

For the Navell three inches square, to stay the
Flux of the Belly.

For the Reines six inches long, four inches
broad, to stay the Flux of the Reynes.

For the Stomack four inches broad, six inches
deep, it must be cut three square, for wind or party
in the stomack.

For shortnesse of breath or Ptisike.

Take eight or nine heads of Garlick, accord
ing to the constitution of the party, peare
and cut off both the ends of each Clove, and pu
it into a pipkin; with a quarter of a pound of but
ter unsalted, boyle it untill the Garlick turn red
then run it thorow such a thing as a milke stra
ner, then put it into a pipkin: againe, with a qua
ter of a pound of butter more unsalted, and the
best honey one pound, boyle it till the skim is wa
risen, then take it off and skimme it, and strow in
an ounce of the powder of Elecompane roots. then
let it boyle three or four walmes, take it off the
fire, and stirre in the powder of six penny-wort
of saffron, from the first to the last, you must stirre

it while it is boyling except the time, while the
skim of the honey is rising, eate the quantity of a
small nutmeg hereof, evening and morning.

For scabs in Childrens heads.

Take fresh butter, and boyle in it soote of a
Chimney (where is no Seacole burned) till
it be blacke, and therewith anoynt the head, it
will heale it though there be holes you may turne
your finger in the head.

For a swellying or bruise.

Take Elder stamp'd and fryed with Chamberly,
and fresh butter, and layd all over it, taketh a
way a swelling or bruise.

For the Lungs, and Gonorrhea.

Take Crawfishes, and boyle them in milk, and
eate them, and drinke the milke first and last,
and in the afternoone sweetned with Sugar.

For a perrillus Cough.

Take Sage, Rue, Commin, and powder of
pepper and seeth them in honey; and make
therof an electuary and use thereof a spoonfull, e-
vening.

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evening and morning.

Stinging of an adder or snake.

Drinke the distilled water of Draggons, or
the juyce, also stampe dragons and lay to the
place. &c.

To procure easie delivery.

Take Hysop, Vervaine, and betony, of each once
handfull, stampe them very small, and straine
them in good stale Ale; and let the Patient drinke
a good draught thereof, and it will helpe her pre-
sently without danger.

To heale a scald or burne.

Take barley meale, with the Juice of red fennel,
make a plaister thereof and lay it on the sore,
and it will draw out the corruption and heale it.

Flux of Bloud to stay.

Take Willow leaves and bark, and boyle it in
wine, and drink it.

For noyse in the eares, or tongue swelled.

Boyle Figs in Water, and let the Patient drinke thereof.

To purge the head with Ceny.

Take Cere in powder $\frac{1}{2}$ i. Ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ i. twelve Cloves, Fennel seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Cinammon, & tartar, each halfe a drachme, beate them all into powder, take thereof in white wine a drachme before supper.

For itch, scabs, and the like.

Take fumitory and boyle it in a quart of ale, then infuse in it, Sena. ounce, Raisins of the Sun stoned, Anniseeds bruised, and a little ginger, drinke it with sirrup of Roscs.

A Balsome for wounds, swellings, venom, bittings, and Apostumations, old sores, fretting ulcers. &c.

Take Oyle olive one quart, St. Johns-wort, betony, Centory and selte heale, each two handfulls, stampe them and mixe them well, and so let it stand in a glasse all Summer, and then straine the Oyle from the hearbs and soe keepe it for

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for use: Adde to it Tobacco flowers.

To heale watring Eyes.

Take red Rose water, two ounces, and put it into a bowle glasse, then take male Frankincense, put it on the point of a Knife into a Candle of Virgins Wax, untill it begin to melt, then still dip it in the water, at least a hundred times, untill it turn thick, like Balm, distain it through a fine linnen cloth, and anoynt your eyes therewith.

To expell Rheume in the face.

Take the white of an Egge beat to an Oyle, and skinned, then temper it with the Wool of a Conies skin to a plaister, warm it on coales, and apply it to the temples, and the grieved place, and bind it on fast with a cloth.

For the Chollick, or griping in the belly.

Take the seed of *Carduus benedictus* stamped and drunke in Posset Ale, or any other drinke, doth help the griefe.

For the Passion of the Heart.

Take jayce of Buglosse two ounces, cleansed and purifie it at the fire, mix it with two drachms,

drachms of white Sugar Candy, and let the Patient drinke it every night going to bed ten nights together.

To purge choller.

Take sirrup of Violets with Agarick infused in Barly water, or broth of a Hen.

A Purge for the Kings Evill.

Take *Lignum vite* four ounces, infuse it in Embiers in four quarts of spring water twenty four houres, then adde to it Polipodian foure ounces, *Sena* two ounces, Anniseeds and sweet Fennel seeds, *ana* halfe an ounce, Burrage, Bugglos, and Fox-Gloves, each a handfull, boyle it away to the halfe, then give four or five spoonfuls to a childe every morning for eight dayes together sweetned with Sugar.

For the Dropsie.

Take Broome, Bettony, Balme, *ana* three handfulls, put it into three gallons of Ale Wort, when it is ready to be stopt up; let it stand a weeke, and then drink it constantly a weeke together, or a fortnight.

An excellent Medicine for the Dropſie.

Take Horse-Radish roots sliced long wayen thin, two ounces, sweet Fennel-seeds bruised & ij. Smalledge and Fennel roots sliced, each one ounce, the tops of Time, Winter Savory, sweet Marjoram, Water Cresses, Nettles, of each one handfull; boyle these in three pints of water and three pints of wine, a quart of Canary, and a pint of Muscadine close covered til halfe be consumed so remoue it from the fire and let it settle three houtes, then strain it, and into every draught put in an ounce of srrup of the five roots, it must be taken twice a day, in the morning, and at three in the afternoon, and fast an houre after it; if the Patient have the scurvy also, adde to the draught two spoonfuls of the juyce of scurvy grasse, where the Patient is ready to drink it.

The Oyntment for the Dropſie.

Take Walwort, and Elder leaves, sweet Marjoram, and Water Cresses, Penny Royal, each one handfull cut and bruised, and set them to seethe in a quart of sweet fallet oyle, halfe an houre, then let them stand in the vessell three dayes, then again heat them and strain it hard out, and put into it as many more of the sayd Hearbs, and seeth them

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as before, and straine it ; do so the third time, and keep it as an excellent Oyntment ; let the swoln body be annointed therewith once in three dayes, and that in the morning by a good fire, stroking it downwards an houre together.

For a sore breast in great anguish.

Take Dung of Geese the newest you can get, and the like of Doves, and a little Leaven, and a little Time ; stamp them together, and lay them to the breast.

For a Bruise.

Take Red-Nettles, and a quantity of Bay-salt, bruise them togerher, and lay them to the sore, or bruise : this must be applied incontinently after one is bruised, and often changed, it will asswage the paine, and heale the bruise.

To stay bleeding at the Nose.

Take the bone in a Carps head, and beat it to powder, and take a little of the bloud of the party, and beat it to powder, then mingle it togerher, and put it in a little Ale or Beer, and let them drinke it once or twice.

For the same.

Let the Patient drink Wine-vinegar, and dip a
Napkin in Wine-vinegar, and apply to his pri-
vy Members.

For a cold Stomack, and hot Liver.

Take halfe a pinte of White-wine, as much Fu-
mitory water, let them halfe one walme to-
gether, and sweeten it with Syrrup of Violets, take
of it as you see cause.

For the Falling-sickness.

Take Piony roots in Powder, in Ale, drink it
both morning and evening, take the Jay-pow-
der also in Porrage, and drink Ale before it.

An excellent Oyntment for the Spleene, or
Spraine, or for Winde, or Stitch in the side,
& good for any inward bruise, to annoynct
outwardly.

An old Judge going off his Horse back, broke a
veine, and spilt bloud, and pist bloud, and this
oyntment cured him, by annoyncting him.

Take

TAKE S. Johns wort two handfuls, sweet Marjoram, Sweet Bazil, Mints, or Speremints, Flowers of Lavender spike, and red Rose leaves, each one hand ull, M uillin and wild Time, each halfe a handfull, compound them well together in a stone Mortar, then put into them a pinte of the best Sallet Oyle, in a vessel close stopt, and set it in a place where it may have moderate heat fourteen daues, then strain it and put into it halfe a pinte of Milmsey, Nutmegs halfe an ounce, large Mice halfe an ounce, and a pretty quantity of Cynamon, boyle all these together till the liquor be nigh halfe spent, and straine it out, and so use it.

For paine in the Head.

CHew Mice in your mouth, and hold it that the Fume may ascend, and smell to Spikenard.

For the same.

TAKE Vervaine, Vinegar, and Honey, mingle them well together, and drinke it often times fasting.

For the Megrism.

SEeth a little quantity of Aloes and Mastick in white Wine, and drink thereof.

Against Drunkennesse.

TAke before you drink twelve spoonfuls of Bemony Water, and after drinke as much as you will.

For a worme in the Somack.

TAke Nepp. stamp it and mingle it with white Wine, and give the Patient when he is grieved.

For scalding, burning, itch, scabs, scald head, or any heat.

TAke butter unwasht, melt it scalding hot, then powre it into faire spring water, and with a spoone labour it and wash it, untill the butter grow cold, then gather the butter together, and powre out that water, and put fresh water to the butter, till you finde the butter very white, then worke the water out of the butter, then worke in the powder of brimstone finely beaten, untill the butter be stiffe, and looks yellow with it, then take Camphire, and the seed of Pompeyons clean pickel and husked, grinde the Campheire and them together, and worke it to the butter, and so use it; but if you will skin any burne with it, adde to it the powder of a roggen post, else not.

For

For the Piles approved.

Take a little piece of scarlet and burne it ; and beat it to powder, and searce it, and put to it a little Honey , and annoiint the party therewith, also take Horehound, and Hagtaper in powder fasting foure or five mornings together.

For a Chin-cough.

Take the Barre of an Eglantine tree, and dry it in powder, and drink it in possit drinke.

The most excellent Plaister, called
Leaden Plaister.

Take two pound and four ounces of Oyle-olive the best, good red Lead 1 lb. white Lead 1 lb. beaten to dust, Spanish Sope 2 xij. incorporate them in an earthen pot, and when the Sope commeth upward, put it upon a small fire of coales, continuing it an houre and an halfe stirring it with an iron or stick, then drop of it upon a trencher, if it cleave not it is enough, spread it on cloaths, or lay it on a board till it cooles, then rowle it up, it wil last twenty yeares, the older the better.

The vertues of this Plaister.

THe same laid on the stomach provokes appetite, and takes away any griefe in the stomach, it is a present remedy for the Collick, being laid on the belly ; and upon the back it's good for the bloody Flux, Gonorrhœa, and all weakness in the back ; for Women with child to weare all the time they are with childe, if they finde any weaknesse ; it healeth all swellings, bruises, and aches ; it breaks Felons, Pushes, and other Impostumes, and healeth the same, draweth out any rotten humour, not breaking the skin, and applyed to the Fundament, healeth any disease there growing ; the same laid to the temples is good for the Evelo, head-ach, and the eyes, easeth Corns, the Gowt, and for a straine. *Probatum.*

For a bruise on the Stones.

Take mud of a Grind-stone, and Oyle of Rosees tempered together, and spread on a cloath, and apply it to the place grieved.

For the Dropſie.

Take Hysope, Thyme, Water-cresses, and Camamint, each two handfuls, Fennell one handful,

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full. Raddish roots four or five taken out of the ground fresh, and slice them thin, Licoras, Aniseeds, and Commiaseeds, each two ounces, boyle all these together in a pan or pot, with the quantity of three Gallons of faire running water, till a third part be consumed, then put in a pottle of Sack, strain it all through a linnen cloath, then put it into a glasse or stone bottle, close stopt, drink of it every morning, and at foure of the clock in the afternoone, and as you find good of it, continue it.

To coole the Liver.

Take Barley water, cast away the first, and in the secōd boyle Cinquefoil, Burnet, Strawberryleaves, Burrage, Sorrell, Egrimony, each one handfull, boyle it from a Pottle to three pintes and something more, straine it, and adde to it two spoonfuls of Syrrup of Violets, and one spoonfull of Rose-water, drinke it morning and evening, it cooles the Liver, and makes the body soluble.

*For displacing the Mother, or whites with
a Serringe.*

Take Cynamon bruised one ounce, Pomegranate flowers halfe an ounce, red Rose leaves a quarter of an ounce, boyle these in a pinte and a halfe of red Rose water, till halfe be consumed,
then

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then adde red Wine halfe a pinte, and straine it for your use.

A Receipt of pills.

Take white Amber, mastick, each one drachm, Aloes the best, two drachmes and a halfe, agerick two scruples, *Aristolochia* the round and true, one scruple, make them all in fine powder and with a little Iuyce of Bettony or srrup maked them in pills, make five of a drachme and take two or three or five going to bed.

The virtue of these pills.

They preserve the stomack from inward hurt and suffer no ill humors to putrifie in it, for they cleanse, mundifie, and strengthen the heart, stomack and head, make the party cheerefull, they purge the veines, and matrix, and helpe the eyes, they are safe without any danger.

For a sore throat.

Take plantaine, and boyle it in running water to a pultis, and clap it hot to the throat with a cloth, this cured one that could hardly speak, scarce swallow, and made him aveyde peeces of stinking flesh out of his throat.

Am

An oyntment for a joynct Ague.

TAke Colewort leaves, chopt and boyled in butter to an oyntment, straine it and anoynt the place ill therewith, or boyle Ale to an oyntment and anoynt the place with it, the same is good for Chilblanes.

To skin nipples.

TAke yong Bayleaves, bruised and layd on the nipples, skinnes them; also Unguentum Albu-
m is good fo: the same.

For the same.

TAke pure fine Sugar, and burnt allum and plantaine water, and a little red Rose water, boyle altogether to a sirrup, dip fine ragges in it and lay about the nipples till it be whole, likewise take butter and wax, and lay it on the nipples being melted together.

Unguentum Album, to make.

TAke hogs Lard and wash it in Plantaine wa-
ter or red Rose water, and mingle them toge-
ther with white Ceris and white leade.

A

A gargle for the throat for flegme.

Take Mustard a spoonefull, three or fourer spoonfull of white Wine, mingle them together, use it every morning for flegme, likewise Vinerger and Water is good for the same; but if it bee for the Palsey, take Mustard, white Wine, Vinegert and Honey, and gargle at night going to bed warme.

For the Morphew.

Take Pippins, and Elder berries baked together, or you may still it, and drinke the water, because you cannot have the berries at all times.

To help fainting fits in lying in.

Boyle Harts horne and Safron in Ale or Beerc, and put a little Sugar to it, and drinke it, adde to it a little winter Savory.

For the Palsey, and to stay Rhume.

Take a quart of Ale, boyle in it Lavender, and put to it a little butter and Sugar, this drinke morning and evening.

For

*For the Yellow Jaundies most excellent in
great extremity.*

Take English Safron two penny worth in fine powder, two penny worth of Turmerick in powder, and two penny worth of Mace in powder, mingle it with as much fine Sugar as you like to your taste, eat every morning and evening as much in the pap of an apple as three Nuts, if you take a purge of Rhabarb after, it is good, or use Rhabarb in powder with the rest.

For one that pisses bloud.

Take Oyle of sweet Almonds new drawn, and put a litt e fine Sugar into it, or white Sugarcandy, and take of it first and last, likewise Turpentine washt in Plantaine water, and made up in Pills, with red Rose leaves, and a little Corall; first purge the Reines with Cassia and Rhabarb.

A Clyster for the bloody Flux.

Take three pints of skimmed milk, put it in a Bason, then take three gags of Steele, and heat them red hot, and quench them in the milke ~~3~~ times, then take a spoonfull of old conserve of red Roses, beat it into the milke, and then take the

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the yolke of one egge and beate it and stirre it into the milke, then straine it and give as much as will agree with the constitution of the partye.

An approved Searecloth for aches.

Take Burgundy pitch, halfe a pounde, white Virginis wax one quarter of a pound, white Frankinsense, two ounces, let the Frankinsense be beaten, and searced very small, then take the wax and the pitch and melt them, in two severall pipkins, and when they are melted powre the wax into the pitch, then strow in the Frankinsense, stirre them well together, powre all into a bason of faire water and worke it up into Rowels, with your hands annoynted with butter for sticking.

To comfort the hart.

Take two handfulls of Burrage leaves, and two handfulls of Bugloss, one handfull of white Endive, halfe a handfull of Rosemary, halfe a handfull of time, as much of Savory and Hisope, boyle all these in three pints of faire Water till halfe be wasted, then put in one pound and an halfe of Sugar, and a few whole Cloves, halfe an ounce of Cynomon, a quarter of an ounce of Ginger, finely beaten, then boyle it till it come to the thickenesse of life Honey, and so reserve it in galley.

ley pots: and take as much as a Hasell nut every morning and when you please.

For a Consumption.

Take a fat sow Pigge, dresse it, and put it into a still, with a handfull of Speeremints, as much red Fenell, and as much red Nepp, Liverwort, and Clary, each halfe a handfull and new Oates, new dates the Stones and pith taken out and well washed in two or thre water, halfe a quarter of an ounce of Mace, two sticks of Cynomon braised, distill altogether with an easie fire, and put it in a sure glasse, and sunne it nine dayes and drinke of it at your pleasure. For the winde or gripings in the belly, take Anniseeds, sweet Pennell seeds each one spoonfull, Licoris, Pepper, Elecompane roots, each one drachm, a small quantity of Saffron all in powder, a quarter of an ounce of nutmegs grated, 200 grains of musk, waigh all these ingredients together, and put to them their double weight of fine Sugar, then incorporate them with as much damaske Rose water as will make them liquid; then put it up in a Galley Pot and take a small quantity therof, on the point of a knife in the morning or at any other time when the winde offends you, it must be tempered cold and not boyled.

For

For a scald head.

Take a penny worth of lampe Oyle, and halfe a pint of faire water, and boyle it well together, and when it is cold, put thereto a halfe penny worth of quicksilver, and temper it well together, and anoint the head.

For the black Jaundies.

Take Gentian, long Pepper, Calamus Aromaticus, Avenus, Lycoris, Rayssins, Corants, white Spanish Sope, of each three ounces, two spoonfulls of mustard, boyle all these in a quart of wine till the third part be wasted, and let the Patient drinke it.

For St. Anthonies fire.

Take and rost Sorrell in a wet linnen cloth, the space of halfe an hour underthe hot embers, then stamp it with fine Clarified Honey, and lay it to the sore, it will heale it perfectly.

OF

Of the twelve Signes.

The division, nature, and expositions of the twelve signes of the Zodiack, according to the twelve months in the yeare.

THE Ancients have given the Signes of Heaven certain names of living Creatures and briefe Characters, to prevent tediousnesse in the often writing of them; they are Charactered thus:

♈ ♀ ♊ ♋ ♌ ♍
♉ ♆ ♇ ♈ ♉ ♊

These twelve Signes are divided into four parts, according to the four quarters of the yeare; the three first Signes containe the Vernali, or Spring Quarter, and the sanguine Complexion of man.

The 4. 5. & 6. Signes, the Summer Quarter, and is hot and dry of the Chollerick Complexion.

The seven eight and nine Signes containe the Autumnall or Harvest Quarter, and is cold and dry of the Melancholly Complexion.

The three last or ten eleaven and twelve Signes containe the Brumall, Hiemall, or winter Quarter, and

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& of the flegmatique complexion Cold and moist

Aries, or the Ram is the first of all the Signes
it is Masculine, Diurnall, Chollerick, Fiery, and
Hot, and by peculiar property dry; by his heat
and quickning preserving life, fit for the nourish-
ment of all things Animall and Vegetable, he is
Moveable, equinoctiall, Vernal, of the fiery Tri-
plicity, Orientall and the Diurnall house of Aries, he
ruleth the head and face, the moneth of March
wherein it is good to let bloud, and purge. Under
this Signe falleth head-each, small-Pox, Megrims,
falling-Sicknesse, and all diseases of the head.

The second signe is Taurus, or the Bull, which
is Melancholly, Cold, and Dry, Feminine, Noctu-
nall of the earthly Triplicity, is Temperate
Profitable to the earth and Flowers, it is Meridio-
nall and the night house of Venus, it ruleth the
Neck and Throat, the moneth of Aprill, in which
it is perillous to have sicknesse in the Throat, au-
the Kings Evill, Wenss, Boyles, Quinsies and Im-
postumes.

Third Signe is Gemini, which is hot and moist
affecting the Aire with temperature, comforting
nature, producing the seeds to fruits, it is a Signe
Sanguine, Masculine, Diurnall, Occidentall, dou-
ble bodied, Dexter Common, and aireall, the day
house of Mercury, of the Airy Triplicity, he ruleth
the moneth of May, wherein it is indifferent to let
bloud and take Physicke, he signifies all diseases

in the shoulders Armes, and hands, and describes a man to be upright and tall, of a Sanguine Complexion, darke haire, a good sight, a sharp wit and judicious understanding.

The forth Signe is Cancer or the Crabbe cold or moist, Temperate, apt for the nutrition of nature, having a comfortable humidity and temperature, whereby all things both Animall and Vegetable doe live and are maintained, it's a Signe Feminine, Nocturnall, Moveable, Solstitiall, and northerne, of the watery triplicity, the house of the Moone. It hath the moneth of June, ill to take Physicke or let bloud unlesse necessity require, it ruleth the breast, stomacke, ribs, and spleene, signifies imperfections in the stomack, ptisicke, salt flegme, dropsies, impostumes and Cancers in the breast, renders a man to be of a small, low stature, round visage, sickly, pale, melancholly complexion, the haire a sad browne, little eyes, if a woman, apt to have many Children,

The first signe is Leo, or the Lyon, by nature hot, chollerick, of the fiery triplicity so farre from temperature, that with it, nature beginneth to move the diuision of the leaves of the trees, and abatement of fruits tending to their decay, it is masculine, diurnall and orientall, the onely house of the Sun, it hath the moneth of Iuly, rules the back, sinews, bones, and gristles, and signifies the diseases thereof, as trembling and passions of the

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heart, pestilent feavers, the plague, and paines in the backe , and plurisies ; it represents persons of large bodies, broad shoulders, something tall stature, great head, big goggle eyes, yellow or darke flaxen haire, curling, a fierce countenance, a ruddy sanguine complexion , it is evill in the moneth of July (unles extremitie force it) to give Physicke or let bloud.

The sixt Signe of the Zodiacke is Virgo, which is a bicorporeal or double bodied Signe ; the influence thereof upon the earth worketh cold and dri-nessse, hardly temperate, through which vegeta-bles, suffer detriment, hearbs and leaves do wither yet the coldnesse thereof is not altogether exempt from temperature, it's of the earthly triplicity the house of exaltation of Mercury, it is feminine, nocturnall, meridionall, melancholly, right com-mon and dexter. It hath the moneth of August wherein it is evill to give physicke, or let bloud: it ruleth the wombe, bowels, guts, liver, gall, and milte, and the diseases thereof, as the wormes, winde, collicke, paine in the guts and miseraicke veines. It denotes a meane stature, slender body, but decent, ruddy browne complexion, blacke haire, shrill small voice, witty, ingenious, and studious, a rare understanding in man or woman.

The seventh Signe is Libra or the ballance which is an aireall Signe hot and moist, sanguine, it im-presseth into the Ayre, heat, and moisture, causing

it to be hot, thicke, grosse, mixt and vertible to the individuall kinds of nature, as seeds, herbs, and bows of trees, it is a signe of the Aury triplicity, Masculine, Diurnall, Equinoctiall, Occidentall, and Autumnall; the cheite house of Venus hath the moneth of September, in which it is good to take physicke, to purge the body and let bloud, it governeth the reynes, loynes, and haunches, and diseases are attributed to it as the stone or gravell, in the reynes and kidnyes and bladder, corruption of bloud or ulcers in the reynes and kidnyes, impostumes, or ulcers there, or in the loynes or haunches and weakness in the backe; it represents a body straight, tall, and slender, a smooth, yellow, long haire, a round face, sanguine colour, in age some pimples in the face or colour very high.

The next in order is Scorpio, the eight Signe in the Zodiacke, it imparteth to the aire coldnesse and moisture, exempt from all temperature, bringing rather corruption then generation. It is a Signe of the watry triplicity, feminine, nocturnal, septentrionall, fixed right and flegmaticke; the house and joy of Mars. It hath the moneth of October, wherein it is good to take Physicke, and indifferent to let bloud; it rules the secret members and bladder, signifies all diseases thereof, as ruptures, the piles, gonorreha, hemrods, priapismes, all afflictions and defects in the yead, stones and matrix. It personates a corpulent strong body, broad

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face, a hairy body, short neck, commonly subtil
and deceitfull men.

The ninth Signe is Sagittarius or the Archer, which is hot and dry, of the fiery triplicity, void of temperature, causing destruction of seeds and hearbs, and hurt to many living Creatures: it is masculine, diurnall, orientall, chollerick, the house and joy of Jupiter, dexter, right, common, and double bodied, ruleth the month of November, wherein it is good to take Physick and let bloud, i. governeth of mans body the thighs, and But-rocks, to which are subject all fistulas, bruises, and hurts in those places, denoteth pestilentiall fevers, falls from horses, hurts from fourfooted beasts, prejudice by fire, bloud heated &c. It signifies a handsome weltavored person, long face, full and ruddy sunburnt complexion, the stature indifferent tall, the haire light, chesnut coulor, or browne.

The tenth signe is Capricorne, or the Goat, which is cold and dry, untemperate, moveable, of the earthly triplicity, meridionall, nocturnall, solstitiall, hiemall, and melancholly, feminine, the house of Saturne, and exaltation of Mars, it hath the moneth of December, governeth the knees and casualties incident thereunto, either by dislocations, spaines, or fractures; notes, itch, scabs, and leprosie, it signifies a short body, long leane visage, blacke haire, narrow chin, small necke and narrow

narrow breas.

The eleaventh Signe is called Aquarius, which is hotte and moist, of the Airy triplicity, untemperate, noisome, and hurtfull to all seeds, and things vegetable, masculine, diurnall, occidental, sinister, fixed, and sanguine the house of Saturne, wherein he rejoyceth, ruleth the moneth of Januari where in it is indifferent to take Physicke, and let bloud, &c of mans body he governeth the legs, and ankles, and all casualties and instruments incident therunto, all melancholly windes in the veines and bloud, cramps, gouts and paines in the legs, it represents persons of a thicke, short, strong, body, a long visage, blacke or sandy coloured haire, a sanguine complexion.

The twelfeth and last Signe is Pisces, it is cold and moist of the watery triplicity, decaying from temperature, but imparting some comfort to divers things vegetable, feminine, nocturnall, septentrionall, dexter double bodied, common and segmatische, the house of Jupiter and exaltation of Venus; hath the moneth of Februry, wherein it is good to take physicke, to let bloud ind ffrent. It claimes domination over the feet, and the diseases and maladies incident therunto, as the gout, cramp, and cornes, signifies cold and moist, diseases, boyls, itches, breakings out; and ulcers proceeding from melancholly and putrefacted bloud, it personates a lecherous idle effeminate person, a short illfavored

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body but fleshy, a large face, the body something crooked, and of a pale complexion, the sun entreth into this Sign about the ninth day of February, & dwelleth therein till the tenth of March, at which time she finisheth her winter quarter and the yeare

Of the seven Planets.

THe first and highest of the Plannets is Saturne, which is cold and dry, yet sometimes moist upon accident of colour pale and wan, like to lead, he signifieth a melancholly dusky and pale complexion, blacke haire, scrooked, misshapen body, ruleth all sicknesse proceeding of melancholly humors or cold humors, as blacke jaundies, quartaine Agues and the like, the magnitude of his body according to Tichobrahe exceedeth the earth two and twenty times, he maketh his periode through the Zodiack in thirty yeares.

The next to Saturne is Jupiter, his quality is hot and moist, temperate, masculine, Ayry, the greater ferme, of colour splendent like gold, personates a tall stature, browne sanguine complexion, a long full visage, and strong body, signifies diseases of the liver, heart, and inflammation of the lungs, pluiseth paines in the backe, and ribs, feavers, and windincle, proceeding from corrupted and super-

fluous

fluous bloud, his buke by Tycho, exceedeth the earth 14 times, he accomplisheth his course through the Zodiacke in twelve yeares.

The next in order succeeds Mars, which is a planet, in nature hot and dry, intemperate, fiery and chollerick, the lesser in fortune, of Colour red like bloud, he signifies a meane stature, yellow haire the body hairy, if oriental otherwise smooth; and the diseases of the gall, pestilent burning feavers, plague, burnings, phrenesies and all dis-tempers, proceeding from choller, he is lesser then the earth according to Tycho thirteen times, finisheth his course in two yeares.

The sun is placed in the middle of the Planets, he is hot and dry, temperate, masculine, and diuall, the Sun signifies men ambitions, high minded, a strong large body, yellow complexion, and yellow haire, or reddish, much haire on the beard, healthfull of constitution of diseases and sicknesse, hec signifies all infirmities of the braine and heart, pimples in the face, sore eyes, cankers in the mouth, catars, and soonings. The Suns body is greater then the earth according to Tycho one hundred times, he runneth his course through the Zodiacke in three hundred sixty fives dayes, five houres, and forty nine minutes.

Venus is a Plannet cold and moist, temperate, the lesser fortune, of the colour of gold, glistering and bright, feminine and diurnall, shce represents persons

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persons of a fair complexion, if orientall somewhat tall stature, a straight handsome body, brownne haire, a reling eye and blackish, one loving nearnesse, full of mirth and amorous, of diseases shee signifies the french pox, gonorrhœa, all infirmities of the matrix, and generative members, in the raines backe and wombe, she is lesse then the earth according to Tycho six times, and finisheth her course in a yeare.

Mercury is a Plannet, mutable and wavering, whose quality for the most part, is in drying, and equally moistening, for hee dryeth when he applyes to Mars or Sol, and moistneth applying to Venus or Luna, and for that cause is said to be of a changeable uncertaine nature, good with the good, and ill with the ill, masculine with the masculine, and feminine with the feminine, of Colour like silver, glistening but not bright, if he be well placed hee signifies a sharpe pregnant wit, a subtil quicke apprehension, an eloquent orator, a great lover of learning, and liberall sciences if he be ill dignified he represents a great lyar, a busie prating boaster, a false tale carrier, a personage he signifies of a tall straight body, leane, and spare, sad brownne haire, a brownne or honey colour complexion, he signifies all diseases of the head and braine, vertigoes, giddiness in the head, imperfections in the speech memory and understanding hee is lesse then the earth as saith Tycho ninetcene times, he endeth his revolution in a yeare,

The

The Moone is the last and lowest of all the Planets ; she is cold and moist , moisture being predominant , and bearing the greatest power , yet sometimes she is said to heat : she usually represents a man of a middle stature , white and flegmatick complexion , a fleshy body ; signifies diseases of the belly , as Fluxes , and Chollick , of the bladder and generative members , all diseases proceeding of cold Rhume , Sciatica's , Gout in the Feet , and palseys ; she is lesser then the Earth 42 times , she dispatcheth her Course in a month .

Saturn ruleth of the week daies Saturday from whence the day is so called ; he ruleth the first hour of the day , and the eighth ; The Sun the first and eighth hours of Sunday ; the Moone the first and eighth hours of Monday ; Mars Tuesday the first and eighth hours of that day ; Mercury the first and eight hours of Wednesday ; Jupiter ruleth Thursday the first and eighth hours thereof ; and Venus hath dominion of the first and eighth hours of Friday .

Of Urine.

If a mans urine be white at morning , and red before meat , and white after meat , he is in health ; if it be very thick and fat , it signifies paine in the head .

Urine that is fat , white , and moist , betokeneth the Feaver quartaine .

Urine

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Urine that is bloody and fleshy, denotes some hurt and rotten Ulcer in the bladder and reines who pisseth bloud without sicknesse, hath some veine broken in his Reines.

Womens urine that is cleere and shining, if shee cast oft, and have no desire to meat, it signifies shee is with child.

Womens Urine that is strong, white, and stinking, signifies infirmities in the reines, in her secret Receipts, in her Chambers full of evil humours, and consequently sicknesse of her whole body.

Womens Urine that is bloody and cleere as water under, signifies head-ach.

Womans Urine of the colour of Lead (if she be with child,) demonstrates the child to be dead within her.

Urine one part red, another blacke, another green, another blew, betokeneth death.

Urine that is black and little in quantity betokeneth death.

Urine of the colour of Lead, that shineth raw, and bright, if the skin in the bottome shine not in the bottome, it signifies death.

Urine of the colour of water, having a dark skie, it betokens death.

Urine that hath dregs in the bottome mingled with bloud signifies death.

Urine black and thick, if the sick loath when he goeth

goeth to the stoole, it signifies death.

These are the most certain and generall Judgements of Urine ; many more there are, but I omitt them as the most falacious study that appertaines to Physick ; and if men trust to the urine , it will most usually deceive the learnedst Doctor that is : I knew a Gentleman that was taken with a violent Feaver, he continued three daies , the disease increasing, the patient weakening ; the third day a Doctor saw his water (who I forbear to name, because he is since dead,) his Judgement was that the patient was in perfect health, and had no distemper on him ; but that morning the small Pox began to appeare on his body , and he had them as full, and as tedious a disease of it as any man ever had : another Doctor gave the same Judgement on a sick persons water , who died within halfe an hour following.

Of Bathes

Bathes are naturall and Artificiall, the naturall Bathes of England are those of the City of Bath in Somersetshire , in the West Countrey : The chiefe matter, strength, and vertue of these Bathes is Brimstone, and the chiefe ruler in them ; these Bathes of brimstone do soften the sinewes, and do heat ; they are therefore good for the Palsey, for all such place, or joynts that are pulled in too much.

much, or extended too far forth, they asswage this desire of often going to the stoole, and doing littell or nothing; they scowre and cleanse the skin; are good for the white Morphew and black, foot Leprosie, and for all scabs, and scurfs, for old sores, for the falling of humors into the joynts, for shaking or trembling of any member, they asswage ache, or the swelling of any member, they are good for the gout, in the hands or feet, for the sciatica, they asswage all pains of the liver and milke, and asswage the hardnesse thereof, they scourn away freckles, and cure all kind of itches: Theres fore whosoeuer is afflicted with any of these diseases, may (by Gods help) be perfectly cured; but it is necessary they observe these Rules following.

The Counsell of the learned Physicians is, that they should not at any time goe into any Bath to seek remedy for any sicknesse, unlesse it be such that almost the Physicians dispaire of the healing of it, then let no man enter into any Bath, unlesse his body be first very well purged, cleansed, and prepared, for he that entreth into the Bath with his body unpurged, may perhaps never returne home againe, or if he doe, he most commonly carryeth away worse diseases then he brought to the Bath with him. Neither may you enter into the Bath the same day that ye come thither, but rest and ease your body a day or two.

For

For the time of the yeare for Bathing, the most fit and proper seasons, are the moneth of May and September, but the spring is the best, and likewise for to take any manner of physicke, the best time of the morning, after the Sun be an houre high at least; and before any patient goe into the Bath, if his disease will suffer him, let him walke an houre or at the least halfe an houre, before he enter into the Bath.

But you must at no time enter into the Bath, except you have beeene at stoole either by nature or art; ye may take a suppository or glister, and in great necessary pills, but he that is so purged must not enter into the Bath, for the space of fourteene hours afterwards.

If any be counselled to goe into the Bath twice on a day, he must not enter into it, till six or seven houres after dinner, and tarry not, so long in the Bath in the afternoone as you did in the morning: the common time of tarrying in the Bath, is most commonly allowed to be an hower or more or lesse, wherein respect must be had to the strength and nature of the Bath, as also to the complexion, disease and strength of the patient.

Let no man continue so long in the Bath untill he faint, but let him come out before that, if he suspect any such weaknesse,

Ye must always goe into the Bath, with an empty stomach, and as long as you are in it, and

as long as you continew in it you must neither eate nor drinke unless great necessity require it, so that you soone in the Bath, or be in danger of looning: as saith Gallen, fourteen *de methodo medendi*, that no man should eate nor drinke untill he hath slepē after Bathing.

When you come out of the Bath, cover your selfe well that you take no cold, and dry off the water from your body, with warine cloths, and go presently into a warme bed and sweat there if you can: wipe off the sweate diligently, and afterwards sleepe, but ye must not drinke any thing untill dinner time, unless ye be very faint.

And after that ye have sweat, and slept, and be sufficiently delivered, and cleared from the heat, that you had in the Bath, and afterwards in the bed, then may you walke a little before you go to dinner, for by meauable and moderate walking, the vapors and windeness that is contracted in the Bath is driven away.

If the patient cannot walke, then let his body be gently rubbed, if his disease can suffer it, after this ye may goo to dinner, wherein you may use moderation in your diet, alwyses arising from the table with an appetite; beware especially that you drinke not any cold drinke, and abstaine from all things that are cold, when ye first begin to eate, or drink, but let your meat and drink be temperately warm, least when your body is inwardly hot with Bathing.

Bathing and sweating, the cold strike suddenly into some principall member, and hurt it.

They that are of a hot complexion and open body, ought not to tarry so long in the Bathe as they that are of a colder and faster complexion.

It is most requisite for such patients as have any disease in the head, as Catharr or Rhuume, Palsies, or such like diseases, that the water be powred strongly upon the mould of the head, and upon the nape of the necke.

The clay or grounds of the Bathe is good for the dropsy, and likewise for shrunken, swelled, and hard places; which cannot be wel healed with other medicines: the manner of using it is, to lay the grounds upon the place and hold the same against the fire, untill it be somewhat harde, and then to wash it 2way with the water of the Bath: likewise, those that cannot tarry long at the Bath, may carry some of the water, and grounds home with them, and use it there in the like manner.

If you be rid of your disease, by the Bathing, give God the Glory, goe thy way, sin no more, least a worse thing come unto thee: but if you bee not healed the first time, patiently waite upon God by prayer, and holy life, untill the next opportunity of using the meanes, and then if it conduce to Gods glory, and thy good, thou shalt assuredly bee healed, by the Grace of God, of whom commeth all health of soule and body.

M

But

But some, and two many, if the medicine or direction of the physician doe not forthwith answer their expectation, will most impatient, and wickedly, exclaime against and abuse the Physician, and the medicine both, as if they were to appoint God a time when they shall be healed, and limit the holy one of Israell, but *volens volens*, they must stay the Lords leisure; and let such as have beene at the Bath, observe the same diet they did whem they were there, for the space of a moneth, at least, abstayning from Carnall use of women, and iff God please they shall have their desire; for, *Iesus est qui dat salutem &c.* To him give the praise, to whom be ascribed, all Praise and Glory, for evermore, *in secula seculorum.* Amen.





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John Morgan Departed this Life
the 21st Day of October 1730

By his Son
John Morgan

Honorificabilitudin

of

Honorabilitudin

Honorificabilitudin

